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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

United States Rejects USSR Space Proposal [Bogachev] AA 1
Luns Seen as 'Apologist' for 'Confrontation' Policy [Bogachev] AA 2
UN Disarmament Committee Ends First Session AA 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Kulikov Chairs Warsaw Pact Meeting in Bucharest BB 1
USSR Participants in CEMA Session Identified BB 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Previews Upcoming Williamsburg Summit A 1
PRAVDA: U.S. Pressuring Allies [27 Apr] A 1
United States Denies Visas to Soviet Tourists A 2
TASS Scores Arlington Ceremony for Iran Dead A 3
PRAVDA Reports U.S. Schoolgirl's 'Happiest Day' [28 Apr] A 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Asian Peace, Security Conference Held in Mongolia C 1
Opens in Ulaanbaatar [PRAVDA 28 Apr] C 1
Declaration on Asian Security C 1
MPR Trade Union Group on Official Moscow Visit C 2
Issue Joint Statement [MONTSAME] C 2
TRUD Carries Communique [24 Apr] C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Celebration of Afghanistan Anniversary Continues D 1
Memorial Ceremony D 1
Economics Exhibition D 1
Rashidov, Karmal Speeches [PRAVDA 28 Apr] D 2
Defense Minister Qader Interview [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Apr] D 7
Rashidov 28 Apr Departure D 9

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Hits U.S. S.E. Asia Policy E 1
[Bulantsev, 27 Apr]
U.S.-Thai Joint Maneuvers Held in South China Sea E 3
USSR, SRV Further Expand Economic Cooperation E 4
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on SRV-USSR Amity Society Plenum [28 Apr] E 4
Kampuchean Defense Minister To Visit USSR E 5
Briefs: SRV Delegation in Uzbekistan E 5

EASTERN EUROPE

Honecker's Cancellation of FRG Visit Reported F 1
GDR Foreign Trade Minister Received in Moscow F 1
[IZVESTIYA 28 Apr]
Polish Foreign Ministry Protests U.S. 'Campaign' F 1
USSR-Polish Officials Sign Subway Agreement F 2
[IZVESTIYA 28 Apr]
Bulgarian Delegation Stops Over in Moscow F 2
[IZVESTIYA 27 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

Soviet Diplomat Interviewed on Expulsions [Paris] G 1
AFP Envoys in Moscow Engage in 'Covert Acts' G 3
[IZVESTIYA 28 Apr]
U.S. Envoys 'Pressuring' W. Europe on Missiles G 4
Trips Previewed [Maslov] G 4
FRG, Italy 'Give In' G 5
Burt's Visit to Cyprus G 5
UK's Rifkind Holds Talks With Moscow Official G 6
[IZVESTIYA 28 Apr]
Ponomarev Receives Belgian CP Secretary G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

IZVESTIYA Assesses Shultz Mideast Mission H 1
[Geyvandov, 29 Apr]
Commentary Warns Israel Syria 'Not Alone' H 2
[Zlatorunskiy]
Firm Lebanese, Syrian Stand [Timoshkin] H 3
Oman Said To Be U.S. 'Loyal Ally' in Middle East H 4
[Mikhin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 26 Apr]
Moroccan Foreign Minister's U.S. Visit Viewed H 4
[Zlatorunskiy]
Ponomarev Delegation Returns From Moroccan Congress H 5
[PRAVDA 28 Apr]
Iranian Envoy Presents Credentials to Kuznetsov H 5
Supreme Soviet Appoints New Ambassador to Kuwait H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Frelimo Party Fourth Congress Opens in Maputo J 1
USSR's Demichev in Attendance [Mikheyev] J 1
Demichev Addresses Congress J 1
More Information on UNESCO Namibian Conference J 2
Ilichev Remarks Cited [IZVESTIYA 28 Apr] J 2
SWAPO President's Press Conference J 4
General Debate Ends J 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Further Reportage on Reagan's Speech to Congress K 1
'Cold War' Attitude [IZVESTIYA 29 Apr] K 1
'One-Act Drama' [Anikin] K 2
Moscow TV Counters Speech K 3
Venezuelan Foreign Minister's Moscow Activities [PRAVDA 28 Apr] K 4
Nicaragua Reported Ready for Bilateral Talks K 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports End of Cadre Study Course [26 Apr] R 1
Belorussian CP Plenum Discusses Food Program R 2
Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum Held R 2
PRAVDA Report [27 Apr] R 2
Shcherbitskiy Attends R 4
Alma-Ata Ceremony Marks Lenin Anniversary [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Apr] R 6
Soviet Architects Meet in Baku 25 April R 6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Party Leaders Attend Agricultural Conferences T 1
'Practical Questions' Studied T 1
Romanov at Leningrad Conference [PRAVDA 29 Apr] T 1
Commission Examines Agricultural Issues [IZVESTIYA 27 Apr] T 2
Land Reclamation Ministry Reviews Work T 3
Grain, Fodder Sowing Progress Reviewed [Pavlov in IZVESTIYA 28 Apr] T 4
Official on Current Agricultural Situation T 5
Weather Affects Sowing on Eastern Seaboard T 6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos 1458 Launched From USSR 28 April U 1
'Salyut-7' Trajectory Corrected 28 April U 1

UNITED STATES REJECTS USSR SPACE PROPOSAL

LD281815 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1634 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In a confused and contradictory statement, U.S. State Department Spokesman A. Romberg has rejected the Soviet proposal that a treaty should be drawn up to ban the deployment of any kind of weapons in space.

Romberg asserted that the United States is "not planning any space weapons systems", and then immediately refuted this by admitting that the Pentagon is developing antisatellite systems. The State Department spokesman asserts at one point that "the United States has supported responsible efforts to control space weapons", while later declaring that Washington "cannot even discuss the future of the talks."

The reasons given for the U.S. refusal to sit down at the conference table and study the practical working-out of a treaty sound more than strange. Romberg said that "the Russians have at their disposal the world's only effective antisatellite interceptor," whereas the United States, he says, "is not using space for aggressive purposes," although, as is known, it is not in the USSR but in the United States that a special space command has been set up that includes weapons systems designed for combat operations in space.

If Romberg's "argument" about and "antisatellite interceptor" were a true reflection of the state of affairs, then according to elementary logic it should be used as grounds for Washington's decision to start negotiations, and not to justify its refusal to hold them.

The real reason for the Reagan administration's refusal to hold talks is that the development of cosmic means of waging war is already an integral part of U.S. military preparations, a fact that is well known from U.S. official statements and the press. The U.S. military intends to expand into space, and from there to threaten mankind. In implementing its space programs the Pentagon is striving to break out of the framework of military parity and to achieve superiority.

President Reagan announced that his administration intends to prepare for war in space and has promised to continue to develop antisatellite weapons. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger insists that the United States "should take advantage of the effectiveness and advantages of combat operations in space."

"He who has the chance to control space," D. Stevens, assistant U.S. deputy defense secretary, said, "will be able to hold the whole planet in his sights."

The time has come to erect a reliable barrier against the militarists' attempts to turn space into a source of deadly danger for mankind.

As Yu.V. Andropov stressed, we have now reached the decisive moment: either the interested states immediately sit down at the negotiations table and work on treaties banning the deployment of any type of weapons in outer space, or the arms race will penetrate into space.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will continue to exert every effort to ensure that the evil plans to militarize space do not become a reality.

LUNS SEEN AS 'APOLOGIST' FOR 'CONFRONTATION' POLICY

LD271416 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, who is paying a visit to Washington to get instructions, has told journalists after his conversation with President Reagan that the Soviet Union can change its negative attitude to the "zero" and "interim" options after the deployment of first U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Echoing Reagan's absurd propaganda allegation that only a U.S. arms buildup can ensure progress at disarmament talks, Luns spoke against "more generous" U.S. proposals in Geneva. Just like a poker player, the NATO secretary general claimed that the deployment of even one Pershing-2 missile in West Germany could supposedly shake the Soviet stand at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

The Soviet Union has pointed out on more than one occasion that the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe would mean a dramatic worsening of the situation not only in the European Continent but on a global scale. The Soviet Union accordingly would have to take proper measures to maintain military parity.

The statement of Luns, who usually does not deviate an inch from Washington's position, shows that the American side does not yet seek mutually-acceptable solutions at the Geneva talks but pursues the goal of deploying new American missiles in Western Europe under any circumstances.

Preaching U.S. militarist policy, which is rejected by the majority of the population of our planet, Luns maliciously attacks the movement of peace campaigners, who want the arms race curbed, new American nuclear missiles kept away from Western Europe and life on earth preserved. Everyone knows that the current NATO secretary general was an apologist of East-West military confrontation way back in Hitler's day. Judging by his latest statements, he has remained true to his erstwhile ideas.

As for Washington's stake on blackmail over the deployment of its missiles in Western Europe, proponents of Reagan's policy "from strength" should remember that the Soviet Union will find a way to counter the Americans' actions both directly with regard to U.S. territory and with regard to Europe.

UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE ENDS FIRST SESSION

LD291016 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva April 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The first part of the Disarmament Committee session of 1983 has ended here. The debate on the main task of the present -- prevention of nuclear war -- has convincingly shown that an overwhelming majority of states insist that specific measures be immediately taken to ensure man's paramount right -- the right to life.

The Soviet delegation is convinced that the complexity of the international situation and of the problems threatening mankind's very existence are no cause for despair and pessimism, but an incentive for fresh and vigorous efforts to resolve questions pertaining to a limitation of the arms race through constructive talks with due account for the security interests of all the member-states of the international community, the closing plenary session was told by the Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan. It is in the interests of the attainment of that aim, he continued, that the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the non-aligned states have tabled at the current session new proposals on the most important issues on the agenda of the committee session: the prevention of nuclear war, a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests, prevention of the arms race in outer space and prohibition of chemical weapons.

These proposals have been actively supported by a majority of the delegations. Nevertheless no tangible progress in the resolution of the disarmament problem has been made by the committee.

This is a result of the stand of the Western countries, stressed Mexico's representative Noble Peace Prize laureat Alphonso Garcia Robles. The USA has embarked on the path of building up the arms race and is not only sabotaging the current talks, but does not comply with its own commitments under the international treaties and agreements concluded earlier. Washington's obstructionist policy particularly clearly manifested itself in the debate on the issue of preventing the arms race in outer space. An overwhelming majority of delegations declared for immediate talks on that problem. But the USA prevented the establishment of a special working group to draft international agreements for barring the way into outer space to weapons of any types.

This stand has triggered off criticism from a majority of committee members. The delegations of the socialist countries and of India, Ethiopia, Argentina, Nigeria and other countries pointed out that the USA and its closest NATO partners are deliberately creating difficulties for the proceedings of the committee, are blocking the holding of effective talks, are trying to sidetrack the committee from the tasks confronting it.

This tactic of the opponents of the talks proves to be increasingly counter-productive for them. As Gerhard Herder, the representative of the GDR, said, the most important outcome of the committee proceedings at this stage is a further drawing closer of the stands of the socialist and non-aligned countries. It has been once again confirmed that the disarmament problem is now the main base for joint actions by the socialist countries and the Non-Aligned Movement in the international arena, while on the contrary, the abyss between these forces, on the one hand, and the opponents of disarmament, on the other, is further deepening.

The Disarmament Committee will resume its work in six weeks from now.

KULIKOV CHAIRS WARSAW PACT MEETING IN BUCHAREST

LD281633 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 28 Apr 83

["On the results of a meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held a regular meeting under the chairmanship of Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, Commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces, in the city of Bucharest, capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania, from April 26 to 28, 1983.

The meeting was attended by the Military Council members and the delegations, which they led, from the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Military Council discussed some issues related to the current activities of the joint armed forces in the light of the decisions taken by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and the meeting of the Defence Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which took place in Prague in 1983, and adopted relevant recommendations.

The meeting passed in a businesslike atmosphere, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

USSR PARTICIPANTS IN CEMA SESSION IDENTIFIED

LD290852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] A working consultative meeting of CEMA member communist and workers parties central committee secretaries was held in Moscow from 26 to 28 April. Those taking part from our country were: Comrade Dolgikh, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and Comrade Kalugin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent CEMA representative.

The meeting discussed the further deepening and improvement of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among CEMA members. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

TASS PREVIEWS UPCOMING WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

LD290737 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] New York April 29 TASS -- To prevent a "new Versailles" at any cost -- this is the meaning of feverish efforts made by the Reagan administration on the eve of another economic summit meeting of seven major industrialised capitalist nations scheduled to take place in Williamsburg (United States) in late May. In this connection THE NEW YORK TIMES makes note of serious differences on economic problems among the "seven".

Trying to prevent the repetition of the "Versailles fiasco" (this is how the U.S. press refers to the flop of last year's meeting of the "seven") Washington launched an unprecedented campaign of pressure on its partners. The Reagan administration used for the same purpose the recent visits of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada, and President of the Commission of the European Communities Gaston Thorn to the United States. The administration also plans to hold meetings with other Williamsburg summiteers with the aim of "coordinating" actions at Williamsburg.

Observers noted that to Washington the "coordination" means efforts to impose on its partners the decisions that would suit it even if they prejudice the interests of its allies. Again, the Unied States is pressing Western Europeans into toughening further the discriminatory measures in the field of trade with socialist countries in the spirit of the ill-fated U.S. "sanctions". This, according to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, causes resistance on the part of other participants in the forthcoming summit meeting. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute of International Economics writes in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL that precisely that issue predetermined the failure of last year's economic summit.

Observers believe, that the problem of protectionism will be one of the hottest ones to be discussed in Williamsburg. In words Washington favors free trade, but in actual fact keeps its promises only when protectionist measures infringe on the interests of U.S. corporations. According to Leonard Silk of THE NEW YORK TIMES, although the Reagan administration is formally opposed to protectionism, its record thus far has been a mess of protectionist actions and the policy of free trade.

Observers are unanimous in the opinion that all this shows that the Williamsburg talks are going to be difficult.

PRAVDA: U.S. Pressuring Allies

PM280914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] As is known, the elephant is the symbol of the U.S. Republican Party. It seems that its present leader, R. Reagan, in his post as the country's President, has chosen rather a strange way of recalling this, by showing a striking ability to conduct his policy so that it accurately recalls the behavior of an elephant, or a bull, in a china shop. The crash of broken china from the White House can be heard throughout the world.

This sound is being heeded with increasing caution in the capitals of the NATO ally countries. They have not fully recovered since the White House incumbent proclaimed that "Europe's shores are our shores" and "Europe's borders, our borders," followed by the practical steps: The U.S. President submitted a bill to Congress to enable the U.S. Administration to decide with whom its allies may or may not trade.

It is easy to guess how the allies reacted to this. On 22 April THE WASHINGTON POST published an article on this under the eloquent enough heading: "Reagan Administration Plan To Prevent Europe From Trading With Soviet Union Angers Europeans."

Nonetheless, the elephant continues to dance in the china shop. As the same newspaper writes, "President Reagan is in a hurry (!) to pass a bill making a clash between the United States and its allies inevitable."

The British REUTER agency recalled in this connection that "last year, the NATO alliance came up against one of its most acute crises when Reagan introduced sanctions against European firms supplying equipment for building the Soviet gas pipeline.... Five months later the allies were angered by new proposals from the U.S. Congress which, it is believed, could harm European firms even more."

This time, Washington is threatening to bar access to the United States to goods from countries which dare to break its ban on their trading with states whose political regime is not liked by the White House.

As Western newspapers report, the U.S. President intends to force the leaders of the FRG, Britain, France, Japan, Canada and Italy to accept this latest diktat of his at the upcoming meeting in the American city of Williamsburg on 28-30 May. The alarmed allies are sending one envoy after another to Washington in an attempt to pacify the raging American elephant. Recently FRA Chancellor Kohl was there. Following him, Thorn, president of the (West) European Communities Commission, whizzed over there. Both of them spoke out against special attention being given in Williamsburg to the question of tightening up further on trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Speaking to journalists following his 22 April meeting with Reagan, Thorn said in this connection that the Western countries are facing the "even greater danger" that, if unity between the them is not achieved, a "tragedy will occur."

And this is understandable. As Thorn recalled, the capitalist countries are in the grip of a "general depression" and unemployment continues to grow there.

Moreover, the countries belonging to the (West) European Economic Community have trebled the U.S. share of world capitalist exports and any attempt to limit their foreign trade is extremely painful for them. Especially as Washington is unceremoniously slamming the doors of its own market in the face of West German and Japanese goods while at the same time foisting its own goods on them. Whereas in 1976 "little Europe's" deficit in trade with the United States amounted to $10.4 billion in 1982 it had increased to reach $14-15 billion.

But what about the American elephant as far as this is concerned? He continues his squatting dance, making the walls of the china shop -- that is West Europe -- tremble!

UNITED STATES DENIES VISAS TO SOVIET TOURISTS

LD281804 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- The U.S. authorities have denied visas to enter the United States to a group of Soviet tourists, including lecturers, post-graduate students and students of higher school of the trade union movement. This was reported at a press conference here today.

"This act of discrimination on the part of the State Department contradicts the spirit of the Helsinki Agreement on facilitating tourism and exchanges of ideas in education," Marat Baglay, the school's prorector, told the press conference, recalling that the Helsinki Agreement was also signed by the United States.

It was pointed out at the press conference that tourist exchanges between the Soviet Union and the United States have of late resembled a one-way street. "Our school," said Anatoliy Zayatskiy, a deputy dean, "has twice hosted staff members of workers' faculties from the United States, who have twice invited us to pay return visits. But the U.S. authorities have for the second time in two years denied entry visas to staff members and students of our school."

The latest act of discimination by the U.S. authorities, it was emphasised at the press conference, is a detriment to contact between members of the public of the two countries.

TASS SCORES ARLINGTON CEREMONY FOR IRAN DEAD

LD280244 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 27 TASS -- In trying to justify U.S. imperialism's aggressive nature, U.S. authorities are glorifying dyed-in-the-wool subversive elements and terrorists, passing off their crimes as "feats".

At Washington's Arlington National Cemetery, a ceremony was held to unveil a memorial plaque devoted to the 8 American paratroopers who died in April 1980 during the abortive gangland-style assault on Irani territory. Defense Secretary Weinberger attempted to use the ceremony for propaganda purposes: In his speech he really went to town to eulogise the "meritorious services" of the thugs, referring to them as "heroes".

But despite the turgid stream of eulogies reserved by Weinberger for the paratroopers, it is well known that their "heroic deed" is yet another page in the long history of aggressions committed by U.S. imperialism. Word has surfaced in the press, it was planned, during the terrorist assault, to deal military blows to different targets in Iranian territory, which could take a heavy toll of Iranian lives. The bandit operation ended in a resounding debacle at the start because of technical malfunctions.

Commenting on the Arlington Cemetary ceremony, political news analysts recall that no further than November last year in Washington the "Vietnam Memorial" was opened -- a monument to American soldiers who died in the dirtiest U.S. military adventure. And at that time, too, they went all out to justify the armed intervention. The aggressors, who murdered women and children and poisoned innocent Vietnamese with toxic agents, were also proclaimed "heroes". In the state of New Hampshire, at Pease Air Base, there is a monument to the 509th bombings [as received] of the U.S. Air Force, whose planes dropped bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Those barbarous bombings are still claiming the lives of the victims.

Eulogising the gangland-style assaults and honouring their most "gallant" perpetrators are a propaganda ploy of U.S. military hatching new terrorist operations against sovereign states refusing to bow to Washington's diktat.

PRAVDA REPORTS U.S. SCHOOLGIRL'S 'HAPPIEST DAY'

PM280955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko report: "Words of Truth: a Happy Day in the Life of Samantha Smith"]

[Excerpts] New York, 27 Apr -- It is not easy at present to contact by telephone a 10-year-old American girl living in Manchester, Maine. The line is always busy. But even when you get through, you have to wait until she can come to the telephone. "She is giving an interview to journalists at the moment," "I'm sorry, she's being filmed for television at the moment," her parents reply.

Yesterday the unknown fifth-grader became, to use the language of journalists here, the "number one news." She wrote a letter to Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and yesterday she received a reply from him. "If you knew how Samantha had been waiting for that letter," said her father Arthur Smith, a teacher at the Univeristy of Maine at Augusta.

A. Smith says it all started when Samantha saw some television programs about the Soviet Union. This propaganda was so poisonous that the child was horrified, and wrote a letter to Yu.V. Andropov asking: "Are you in favor of war, or not? If you are against it, please tell me, what do you intend to do to prevent war?" And now she has received a reply. Such a surprise for her.

"This letter," Samantha says, "has turned my idea of the Soviet Union inside out. I believe every line of it. It is such a warm letter, as if my father were talking to me. Now I am convinced that the Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone. Adults and children in Russian want peace as I do, and my parents and all my classmates. Many thanks to Yu.V. Andropov for his letter. And also I would very much like to go to the Soviet Union, to the Artek camp, where Yu.V. Andropov invited me, and get to know Soviet kids there. They are probably very much like us, after all, we like the same books -- Tom Sawyer, for instance. Yu.V. Andropov was right to compare me to Becky in that book. And I also like reading about animals, and when I grow up I'm going to be a veterinarian. As long as there is no war. If you can, send my greetings to Soviet kids. Today, the day I received Yu.V. Andropov's letter, is the happiest day of my life."

All the U.S. mass media quote the Soviet leader's letter. Millions of children Samantha's age, as well as American adults, have learned the truth, expressed in Yu.V. Andropov's letter, about our country's peaceful aspirations -- a truth which the present U.S. Administration tries to conceal, fanning the winds of enmity between our countries.

ASIAN PEACE, SECURITY CONFERENCE HELD IN MONGOLIA

Opens in Ulaanbaatar

PM281401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interest of the Peoples"]

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 27 April -- A regional conference "For Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific Region" has opened here. It is organized by the WPC jointly with the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace. Taking part in the conference's work are representatives from over 30 countries and many international organizations.

J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers, read a greetings message from Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. The conference that is beginning, it reads, is taking place under the conditions of the exacerbation of the international situation. Aggressive circles of imperialism are accelerating the arms race and attempting to organize a "crusade" against the countries of socialism. The attempts by reactionary forces to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states have intensified on the Asian Continent. Imperialism is maintaining existing hotbeds of tension and is fanning new conflicts. The development of events is fundamentally contradictory to the interests not only of the peoples in the region but also of the cause of peace and security.

The participants in the conference are noting in their speeches that the situation remains tense in Asia and the Pacific region. The U.S. imperialist circles are striving to turn entire regions of the continent into their nuclear bridgehead and are expanding their military presence here. They have proclaimed that part of the Asian Continent is a "zone of their strategic interests."

The speakers expressed confidence that the conference will make an important contribution to the cause of ensuring peace and security in Asia, averting the threat of nuclear war and protecting the most important right of man -- the right to live.

The Ulaanbaatar forum will be an important stage in the preparation for the forthcoming worldwide Prague assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War."

Declaration on Asian Security

LD281529 Mosow TASS in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar April 28 TASS -- A grave danger of a nuclear catastrophe is looming large over our planet, as never before, says the concluding declaration which was adopted here today on the results of the regional conference "For Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific Region." This real threat emanates from the insane arms race which was unleashed by the forces of imperialism and reaction, specifically the United States which is after world domination.

In Asia and the Pacific region, it is noted in the document, the situation is aggravated by the fact that numerous seats of war and tension continue existing there, that the network of American military bases, including nuclear missile bases, is broadening.

It is also the cause of concern that exactly those Asian countries which are now aggressors or which conduct hostile policy towards neighbouring countries are on the threshold of possession of nuclear weapons.

The buildup and escalation by imperialism of its military presence in the continent, the declaration stresses, and also gross interference of imperialist and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of sovereign Asian states, and formation for the purpose of the interventionist force even more heightens the serious situation in that region.

We shall be able to preserve and defend peace, to save the living and would-be generations from the conflagration of a thermo-nuclear war only by pooling together and invigorating the efforts of all who come out against the criminal inhuman plans of imperialism and reaction. [sentence as received] The way to that lies not through confrontation and the arms race but through good will and political dialogue, peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states.

The constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at curbing the arms race, at averting the threat of a nuclear war and strengthening universal peace accord with the fundamental aspirations and vital interests of the peoples of Asia and all continents. The realistic proposals which were put forward at the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries are also an important factor of consolidation of universal peace and independence of peoples.

The participants in the conference empahsize the topicality of the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to conclude a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific States.

In the declaration there is a call upon the public of the Asian and Pacific countries to invigorate the struggle for putting an end to the arms race and averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, to promote realisation of the concrete initiatives and proposals aimed at spreading confidence-building measures and creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding in relations between Asian states, to promote in every way the struggle of the freedom-loving peoples of the region who are upholding their independence and national interests.

MPR TRADE UNION GROUP ON OFFICIAL MOSCOW VISIT

Issue Joint Communique

OW260023 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1645 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 25 (MONTSAME) -- Adherence to the cause of peace and detente, support of the peace programme for the 80's adopted at the 26th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was expressed in the joint communique of the Central Council of the Soviet trade unions and a delegation of the Central Council of the Mongolian trade unions. The delegation was on an official friendly visit to the USSR from April 17 to 22.

During the stay, the Mongolian trade union delegation held talks with the delegation of the Soviet trade union delegation headed by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet trade unions.

The delegations were unanimous that fraternal alliance of the working people of both countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is strengthening from year to year.

The sides stated with satisfaction the full identity of views on all issues of international situation and world trade union movement. The trade unions of both countries, the document reads, oppose sinister plans of the U.S. and NATO to station American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. In this connection new peace proposals of the Soviet Union as well as those contained in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states are of great significance, it was stressed. They are aimed at scaling down military confrontation, real disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. The delegations stressed that the Prague Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, to be held in June, will effectively promote the consolidation of peace and will be the largest meet of peace champions this year.

The communique stresses the importance of the initiative advanced by the MPRP 18th congress to work out and conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, as well as the upcoming regional Conference for Peace and Security in Asia to be held in Ulaanbaatar. The delegations unanimously spoke out for the immediate possible convocation of a trade union conference on the issues of peace and development.

The negotiations confirmed the solidarity of the working peoples of both countries with the struggle of the peoples of Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Nicaragua and other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America liberated from colonialism for the achievement and consolidation of national independence, against the encroachments of imperialist and reactionary forces, dictatorial regimes, racism and apartheid.

The delegations wrathfully condemned the criminal aggression of Israel in Lebanon, launched with the direct support of the American imperialism, the policy of genocide conducted by Zionists in regard to the Palestinian Arab people.

TRUD Carries Communique

PM251203 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 24 April 1983 carries on page 3 an 1,800-word unattributed "Joint Communique on the Results of the Official Friendly Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of the Central Countil of Mongolian Trade Unions," headed by Central Council Chairman B. Lubsantserem, which took place 17-22 April 1983. The communique includes the following passages on Asian affairs:

"The sides noted the importance of the initiative, put forth at the 18th MPRP Congress, to elaborate and conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states, as well as of the forthcoming Ulaanbaatar conference 'For Peace and Security in Asia.' The delegations unanimously advocate the earliest convention of an Asian trade union conference on questions of peace and development.

"On behalf of the trade unions and working people in their countries, the two trade union centers confirmed their unfailing solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle for their motherlands' sovereignty and independence, for economic and social development and against the aggressive actions, threats and provocations by imperialist and other reactionary forces. The Soviet and Mongolian trade unions expressed full support for the proposals by the countries of Indochina aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, as well as for the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis."

CELEBRATION OF AFGHANISTAN ANNIVERSARY CONTINUES

Memorial Ceremony

LD281055 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Kabul April 28 TASS -- Celebrations are continuing on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of April Revolution. In the morning today, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, members of the Politbureau of the PDPA Central Committee, of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the memorial complex in tribute to the memory of the heroes of the revolution and a part of the revolution. The ceremony was also attended by foreign delegations, which arrived in Kabul to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, including a Soviet party and government delegation led by Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

The ceremony was addressed by Saleh Ziray, member of the Politbureau of the PDPA Central Committee, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. He stressed that eternally alive in the hearts of the Afghan people will be the memory of the heroes of the revolution, who gave up their lives for the happiness and prosperity of the working people of the country. The victory of the April Revolution, he said, has opened a new chapter in Afghanistan's history. And this revolution is irreversible.

S.M. Ziray expressed profound gratitude to the land of the soviets for the tremendous all-round internationalist assistance to Afghanistan in various branches of the economy and in repelling the external aggression.

The participants in the ceremony laid flowers to the future memorial in tribute to the memory of the heroes of the revolution.

Economics Exhibition

LD281221 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Kabul April 28 TASS -- An exhibition "Afghanistan's Economic and Social Achievements" has opened here today. The exhibition has been timed to the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution. It was inaugurated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). The official inauguration ceremony was attended by foreign delegations, including a Soviet party and government delegation led by Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

Addressing the inauguration of the exhibition, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politbureau of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, spoke about the DRA's great achievements in the field of economy and agriculture. He specially stressed the importance of the DRA's economic and technical cooperation with the socialist countries.

The exhibition has 17 pavilions devoted to achievements of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the field of industry, agriculture, transport, medicine, handicrafts, irrigation, the mining industry and many others.

Later in the day the Afghan leaders and foreign delegations attended a sports festival devoted to the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution.

Rashidov, Karmal Speeches

PM281214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonies in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Apr -- A ceremonial meeting was held here yesterday to mark the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution. In the meeting presidium were B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Revolutionary Council Presidium, leaders of public organizations and heads of delegations from friendly countries. Among them was the head of the Soviet party and government delegation, Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

B. Karmal delivered a long speech to the gathering. The DRA, he said, is celebrating the fifth anniversary of the victorious April Revolution, whose inspirer and organizer was the PDPA. The revolution was a natural event which opened up before the Afghan people the path to progress, happiness, prosperity and fundamental socioeconomic transformations. Lenin's brilliant thinking scientifically defined the paths and forms of the development of the world revolutionary process, of which the revolution in Afghanistan has become an important link in the modern era. The April national-democratic revolution triumphed because it reflected the aspirations of the country's working people, the Afghan people's aspiration to restructure society.

The past 5 years' experience confirms also that the PDPA, having become the ruling party, can lead society and despite the extraordinarily complex conditions achieve definitive victory.

At the same time, B. Karmal stressed, it must be admitted that following the victory of the revolution the PDPA was not able to avoid errors and deviations from a principled, scientifically substantiated course, which caused definite harm to society and the party. However, the PDPA has been able to surmount them and has emerged from its trials more aware, cohesive and strengthened on the political, ideological and organizational planes.

The consolidation of the PDPA's positions and the growth of its influence among the people's masses are a distinguishing feature of our society's political and social life today. With every passing day the foundation of the new political system is strengthening -- a system which accords with the fundamental interests of broad strata of the population, ethnic groups and tribes and all the country's national patriotic forces. The alliance of workers, peasants and all Afghan working people under the PDPA's leadership comprises the unshakable class basis of the new system.

The party is fulfilling increasingly successfully its role as the leading force of society in defending the revolution and strengthening the people's power. The number of party cells and public organizations is expanding in the cities, districts and regions, and party and public organizations' link with the people is strengthening.

However much we may talk about the party and the consolidation of its ranks, this question will always be a topical one for us because the party is the leading and guiding force in our country. The party's loyalty to the ideopolitical course and unity are the two most important issues which were constantly discussed by the leader of the world proletariat, the great Lenin. The PDPA Central Committee will continue to take specific and effective steps to ensure the organic unity of the party ranks.

Our experience confirms the need to combine the struggle against counterrevolution and for the safeguarding of peaceful living conditions with the solution of urgent economic tasks.

The supreme goal of the PDPA is to improve the material prosperity and cultural standard of the country's working masses: Land and hearth to the peasants, equality to the nationalities and ethnic groups, peace and tranquillity to the entire Afghan people.

The enormous, all-around economic aid from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries continues to promote the development of various sectors of our economy. Our party and people are grateful for this selfless fraternal aid.

The party and state pay great attention to the steady improvement of the workers' living and working conditions. Despite the difficulties caused by the undeclared war which is being waged against Afghanistan by the forces of imperialism and reaction, the state is earmarking substantial sums to fulfill social programs in the field of health, education, the struggle against illiteracy and the development of national culture.

The party directs great efforts toward enlisting the people's masses in the defense of the revolution's ideals and goals. With every passing day the people's trust in the revolutionary line of the party and state is growing. Those who have been misled are finding out the truth about the revolution and are coming to its defense.

The combat might of the country's heroic Armed Forces, which are playing an increasing role in defending the revolution and its gains, is being consistently strengthened. The party and government will continue to use every opportunity to strengthen the country's defense might and the combat capability of Afghanistan's Armed Forces, people's militia and security detachments.

Our revolution has bright prospects. We are well aware of what to do today and tomorrow. The party's action program adopted at the PDPA national conference defines specific targets and tasks for overcoming socioeconomic difficulties at the new stage of the national democratic revolution. We will fulfill everything we have promised the people. We will observe in the most serious fashion all the principles and norms which take account of our people's traditions, morals and customs. We will always treat the Islamic faith with deep respect.

We will continue to march firmly along the path of safeguarding the rights of all our country's ethnic groups and tribes to national and cultural development.

The successful fulfillment of the tasks facing us depends on safeguarding peace and security throughout the country. However, reaction and imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism have transformed Pakistan into an aggressive bridgehead and are continuing armed interference in our country's affairs. The undeclared war has disrupted the Afghans' peaceful life. But our country's people are well aware of the true face of their enemies and are rebuffing them increasingly actively.

The period of the decisive defeat of counterrevolution and the total elimination of banditry has now come. Our revolution is invincible and is irreversible. Even our foes know this fact. However, imperialism is reluctant to end its interference and aggression and its shameless psychological warfare against our country. The Pakistani military regime is performing the role of a bridgehead for aggression and is taking an active part in this aggression, impeding a political settlement around Afghanistan.

While expressing readiness for a political settlement, the DRA Government at the same time does not allow the slightest hesitancy in the struggle against counterrevolution.

Our policy and struggle enjoy the international support of all the world's progressive forces and the world socialist system headed by our old friend and brother -- the great Soviet Union. The relations between the DRA and the Soviet Union have become relations of fraternal revolutionary solidarity. Today we express our profound and sincere thanks to the land of the soviets and the CPSU Central Committee for their inestimable all-around support to Democratic Afghanistan. Our relations with the socialist countries are truly fraternal relations. From this rostrum we express heartfelt thanks and gratitude to all socialist countries for their aid and support for the DRA.

We have established friendly relations with India and some Arab countries. We advocate the development of normal, friendly relations and mutual understanding and respect with all countries, primarily neighboring countries.

Resolutely denouncing the adverturist and militarist policy of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, which has created a grave threat of the outbreak of nuclear war, the DRA firmly supports the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

On behalf of the party and state, B. Karmal said in conclusion, allow me once again to cordially congratulate all working people and all ethnic groups and tribes of our countries on the fifth anniversary of the victorious April Revolution.

Long live our revolution!

Long live the PDPA -- the inspiring and organizing force of the revolution, the leading and guiding force of our society!

Sh.R. Rashidov, who then spoke, expressed heartfelt thanks to the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government for the invitation to take part in the celebrations to mark the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution.

Allow me, he said, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, to warmly and fraternally congratulate you and, through you, the entire freedom-loving Afghan people on this splendid national jubilee.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, asked me to convey his personal congratulations and good wishes to your party and the entire Afghan people.

These words of V.I. Lenin, the leader and teacher of all the world's working people, will never be erased from the grateful memory of the Soviet and Afghan peoples: "...Russia will forever remain the first friend of the high Afghan state for the good of both peoples."

In April 1978 Soviet people were the first to extend the hand of friendship and assistance to the Afghan patriots when, led by the People's Democratic Party and expressing the people's will and determination for a new life, they overthrew the rotten and hated exploiter regime. The victory of the armed uprising on 27 April marked the start of a fundamental turn in Afghanistan's historical development. The country firmly embarked on the path of revolutionary national-democratic transformations.

The April Revolution freed Afghanistan's working class from exploitation. The people's power consistently pursues a policy of improving the working and living conditions of workers and employees.

The National Fatherland Front is gaining in strength. This major public organization takes an active part in implementing progressive transformations on Afghan soil and in defending the revolution's gains. State policy on the nationalities question is imbued with the spirit of unity and patriotic cohesion. It is determined by the very essence of the April Revolution.

We, Sh.R. Rashidov went on to point out, are well aware that the process of progressive changes is taking place in Afghanistan under the conditions of the undeclared war which is being stirred up by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. The armed actions of counterrevolutionary gangs being infiltrated from abroad have done tremendous harm to the country's economy. And yet you have managed to overcome the trend toward falling national production and to create preconditions for the stabilization and growth of the economy.

The struggle against counterrevolution is entering a decisive stage. We are sure that the day is not far off when the Afghan people will finally put an end to it and will at last secure the opportunity to engage fully in peaceful creative labor and in resolving socioeconomic tasks.

The growing trust among broad sections of Afghan society in their party and state leadership headed by esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal is a determining indicator of the political climate in Afghanistan today.

Despite the acute class struggle, the process of strengthening the positions of revolutionary power and increasing the PDPA's influence is steadily continuing. People's power has been created in the country -- the chief political tool for further deepening the revolutionary process.

We note with satisfaction that over the past 5 years the DRA's foreign policy course has been crowned with considerable successes. Soviet people are fully on the side of revolutionary Afghanistan, which is pursuing a policy of peace, national sovereignty, mutual respect and the development and strengthening of relations with all peace-loving states.

Mention must be made of the Afghan leadership's important foreign policy initiatives aimed at normalizing relations with Iran and Pakistan and the Afghan Government's statements of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. The quality of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is beginning to acquire more concrete outlines after two rounds of the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva through the mediation of D. Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general.

Sh.R. Rashidov declared that the PDPA's great purposeful activity lies behind all these successes.

During the years of the revolution Soviet-Afghan relations have become relations of fraternity and revolutionary solidarity. Ties between the CPSU and the PDPA are constantly being broadened and enriched with new substance.

The Friendship, Good Neighborliness and Cooperation Treaty concluded between our countrie in December 1978 is of exceptionally great significance for the national interests of the USSR and Afghanistan. This treaty guarantees that Afghanistan's national sovereignty and territorial integrity and the security of its borders are ensured and is the shield of the April Revolution's gains.

Contacts between the Soviet and Afghan leaders at the highest level are of lasting significance for further strengthening cooperation between our parties and countries. The meetings and talks between the two countries' leaders and the accords reached during them inscribe new pages in the chronicle of our peoples' friendship and indicate ways to further strengthen the comprehensive fraternal ties between our parties and peoples.

We are proud that the Uzbek SSR, as well as the other Soviet republics, is making its contribution to developing Afghanistan's agriculture and industry and training its scientific and technical cadres.

Our countries' close cooperation helps to develop Afghanistan's economy. Trade and economic cooperation is also expanding between the republic and the other socialist community countries.

Soviet people, who are preparing widely to celebrate the 80th anniversary of their Communist Party's creation, are sincerely sympathetic toward the fraternal Afghan people, who are persistently resolving the difficult tasks of the revolution's national democratic stage under the PDPA's leadership. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out: "We resolutely and invariably side with those who are still today forced to struggle for freedom, independence and their peoples' very existence, who are forced to repulse an aggressor's onslaught or are subjected to the threat of aggression."

Congratulating you today, dear Afghan friends, on the great nationwide festival, the Soviet people wish you new successes in creative work for the good of the motherland.

In conclusion Sh. Rashidov toasted the April Revolution and the further development and strengthening of friendly fraternal relations between the CPSU and the PDPA and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DRA.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted an appeal to the people of Afghanistan. The April Revolution, it points out, was carried out to achieve a simple and clear aim -- to make the people happy and Afghan society prosperous.

Over the past 5 years, the appeal points out, truly democratic revolutionary power has been established in the country, and the new political system, which expresses the fundamental interests of all working people, is functioning increasingly confidently and reliably under the PDPA's leadership. The people's broad masses are being involved increasingly actively in the management of state and public affairs. Fruitful work is being done in the cause of resolving fundamental economic and social tasks. Factories, plants and transport enterprises are being built, and mines, irrigation systems, schools and hospitals destroyed by the revolution's enemies are being rebuilt.

The revolution's enemies -- the forces of reaction and world imperialism headed by the United States which unleashed the undeclared war against the freedom-loving Afghan people -- are to blame for the fact that more has not been achieved, the document emphasizes.

The PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the leadership of the DRA National Fatherland Front appealed to all Afghan workers, peasants, youth, artisans, traders, religious figures and tribal elders to multiply their efforts in the struggle for peace, tranquillity, friendship and concord in their native land. The country's entire population is urged to rally still more closely around the PDPA and the revolutionary government, to join the ranks of the National Fatherland Front and to defend the April Revolution's gains by word and deed.

The appeal points out that the PDPA and the DRA Government will continue to strengthen solidarity with the world's progressive forces and to struggle for the strengthening of international security and against the policy of conspiracies, the kindling of conflicts and the embroiling of peoples.

Defense Minister Qader Interview

PM271209 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Colonel General Abdol Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of national defense, by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin: "Guarding the Gains of the April Revolution" -- date, place not given]

[Text] On 27 April the Afghan people and servicemen of the DRA Armed Forces solemnly celebrate the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution. Carried out under the PDPA's leadership and national democratic in nature, it was the result of the Afghan people's struggle for their liberation over many years.

The DRA Armed Forces are the reliable defender of the April Revolution's gains and the Afghan people's interests in the holy war against imperialist mercenaries. Colonel General Abdol Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, DRA minister of national defense and one of the leaders of the April Revolution, spoke to Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin, our correspondent in the DRA, about the present state of the Afghan Army and how the DRA's armed defenders are greeting 27 April.

"For Afghanistan, a country with a history going back many centuries," the minister said, "the 5 years which have elapsed since the day of the April Revolution is not a long time. But it will be no exaggeration to say that in terms of its political and historic importance for the Afghan state this 5-year period is in no way less significant than the entire path traveled by it before 27 April 1978.

"The fact that our people have made a definitive choice as to which side of the barricades to be on -- that is, on the side of the revolution -- should be regarded as one of the most important results of the postrevolution period. And there is no longer any force, nor could there be one, capable of making them turn from the path which they have chosen once and for all.

"Although the internal political situation in a number of regions of Afghanistan still remains complex, in the country as a whole it has stabilized appreciably, particularly in recent months. The economic year has been completed successfully, and its plan targets were fulfilled with regards to the overwhelming majority of indicators. Many enterprises are working rhythmically and uninterruptedly. Land and water reform is being implemented. Appreciable transformations are occurring in the spheres of culture, public education and health. The party and the revolutionary government are taking measures aimed at enhancing the people's well-being. These facts speak for themselves: All the attempts by the Afghan people's enemies to prevent them from building their life anew, as they want to, are doomed to failure.

"Counterrevolutionary gangs, both those inside the country and those infiltrated into Afghanistan from abroad, now resemble animals frightened by an earthquake. The ground is, in fact, being cut from under their feet. The DRA Armed Forces are inflicting increasingly crushing defeats on the rebels. Just recently serious losses have been inflicted on bandit formations in Nangarhar, Qandahar, Helmand and Farah Provinces as a result of skillfully conducted operations. The bandits' zone of influence in those regions has now been considerably reduced, and the people's power strengthened.

"Feeling that Afghan counterrevolution is collapsing and that attempts to destroy the republic are futile, imperialist propaganda is trying hard to create a semblance of success for the bandit groups in the undeclared war. And in order to make these 'victory' rumors appear more plausible they have banged all the propaganda drums about the 'demoralization and collapse' of the DRA Armed Forces and about the present Afghan Army not even being what it used to be.

"It is a fact that the present Afghan Army really is not what it was under the king. The DRA Armed Forces are now the creation, shield and sword of their people and the April Revolution. They have grown numerically, strengthened ideologically and organizationally, undergone combat training and acquired combat experience.

"It must be pointed out that more and more people who used to oppose the April Revolution as members of gangs are embarking on the path of cooperation with people's power and setting up neighborhood self-defense detachments. Talks are being conducted with a large number of tribes which oppose the state.

"The fact that tribes in a number of provinces are forming their own national regiments -- which is unprecedented in the history of Afghanistan -- can serve as evidence that the struggle against counterrevolution is assuming a nationwide nature. The number of border formations made up of the local population is growing.

"Our Army is strengthening daily, and the chief source of its strength is its leadership by the PDPA, which under the conditions of an undeclared war displays tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and for the ideological and political education of personnel. The military and technical might of the DRA Armed Forces is increasingly strengthening under the direct leadership of the PDPA Central Committee and with the Soviet Union's disinterested assistance. Their combat potential is being enhanced, and the servicemen's political activeness in the struggle against counterrevolutionary gangs is growing.

"Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has made a high assessment of the Afghan Armed Forces' role in the revolutionary process and the cause of building a new society. Addressing the officers and students of the (Kharbi Pukhantun) Military School on 16 April, he pointed out that the country's army is a new type of army uniting true patriots and internationalists within its ranks.

"Fulfilling the decisions of the PDPA's national conference and of subsequent party Central Committee plenums, commanders, political organs and party organizations have appreciably activated political work, which has become an inalienable part of the troops' life and combat activity. This activation has been made possible thanks to the increased party stratum in the army. During the past year alone the number of PDPA members in the Armed Forces has increased almost 30 percent. There has been a significant increase in the proportion of people from worker and peasant families being admitted to the party.

"Following the example of the Lenin Komsomol, army organizations of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization see it as one of their chief tasks to defend the revolutionary gains, vigilantly guard our motherland's borders and rout the gangs of mercenaries which have infiltrated into the country. The leaders of army youth organizations expand a lot of effort, energy and time on eliminating illiteracy, on the ideological education of servicemen in the spirit of devotion to the cause of the April Revolution and implacability toward its enemies and on explaining party and government policy.

"The army's complexion is determined by its officers. As the result of a thoughtfully implemented cadre policy, when political and business qualities are the chief criterion in selecting and placing cadres, the officer corps of the DRA Armed Forces is now manned by loyal sons of their people and patriots of the motherland who are profoundly convinced of the rightness of the ideas of the April Revolution.

"Officers who have distinguished themselves in battles with counterrevolution, in which their commanding will and organizational abilities have been put to a practical test, are promoted to leading posts. High demands are made on their competence, their general and military-technical knowledge, their ability to instruct and educate subordinates and their capacity to take responsibility for resovling complex tasks. All commanders of formations now have higher military education.

"The party stratum is constantly growing among officers and now stands at 65 percent. For the first time in the Afghan Army's entire history high command posts are now held by representatives of working sections of the population and of all nationalities, ethnic groups and tribes, and people from worker and peasant families now constitute more than two-thirds of the officer corps.

"Servicemen of the Afghan Armed Forces," the minister said in conclusion, "learn devotion to their people and the cause of the revolution and skill in mastering modern combat hardware and weapons from their Soviet brothers -- the servicemen of the limited contingent, who together with us are successfully fulfilling their international duty to repulse aggression. Rallied around the PDPA, DRA Armed Forces servicemen are united in their desire to combat counterrevolution. And the day is not far off when the people of Afghanistan and their Army will put a final victorious end to this struggle."

Rashidov 28 Apr Departure

LD281832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] A ceremony has been held in Kabul for laying the foundations of a memorial complex in honor of the heroes of the revolution and for the creation of a park of the revolution. Among those taking part in the ceremony were Afghan leader Babrak Karmal and foreign delegations in Kabul in connection with celebrations for the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, among them a Soviet party and state delegation headed by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. On the same day Comrade Rashidov left for home. At Kabul airport the Soviet delegation was seen off by Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA HITS U.S. S.E. ASIA POLICY

PM281020 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Bulantsev article under the "Fact and Fiction" rubric: "Which Way Is the 'Aircraft Carrier' Heading?"]

[Text] A vast multitude of fine myths and legends have been created by the fertile imaginations of the world's peoples. Plato's poetic myth of Atlantis, for example, still holds the minds and imaginations of millions of people. Some students even assert that a mysterious island actually did exist in the Atlantic in that distant time when our civilization was in its infancy. There are, however, legends of a quite different kind. And they were produced not by the fertile imagination of the ancients but by the pathological fantasies of our contemporaries. The myth of the "Soviet threat," for example, is the fruit of bourgeois propaganda whose leaders have long suffered from an incurable anti-Sovietism. It was the cherished offspring of Washington, which does not tire of talking about the "threat from Moscow" to all and sundry, including the peoples belonging to ASEAN. Now the association (formed of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore) has begun to speak of the mythical threat, clearly using someone's else words. Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan recently stated in an interview in Malaysia's NEW STRAITS TIMES that the Soviet Union "threatens the association and intends to undermine the ASEAN states."

Where did the minister find the threat? He cited no concrete facts on that score, and the logic of his statement (if any exists) is very hard to understand. Is it really the Soviet Union that is implementing a bloc policy in Southeast Asia and creating military bases? Is it really our country that is supporting antigovernment groupings in the states of that region by means of arms and money? Is it really the Soviet Union that is conducting large-scale naval maneuvers involving aircraft there? You can imagine the fuss that would have been created in the Western and pro-Western press had the USSR held military maneuvers in Southeast Asia like the recent U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit-83 maneuvers! Those unprecendentedly large-scale military games began on 1 February and were frankly provocative in character, but for some reason certain ASEAN leaders considered them quite in order.

The Soviet Union's policy with regard to Southeast Asia is consistent and principled. Our well-known proposals on the Persian Gulf -- not to create foreign military bases or to deploy nuclear or other types of weapons of mass destruction there; not to use or threaten force against the countries of the region and not to interfere in their internal affairs; and not to hinder normal trade or the use of sea lanes -- are applicable to the entire Indian Ocean, including its eastern sector. These proposals are now more urgent than ever for Southeast Asia. Furthermore, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states advocate holding talks on limiting naval activity, limiting and reducing naval arms and extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to those areas through which the busiest sea lanes run.

What danger is there for ASEAN in that policy? The facts indicate that the threat to the region's countries stem from another quarter.

At various times the United States has concluded military agreements with Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand. Pentagon bases on the territories of some of those countries ensure the deployment of aircraft carrier strike detachments possessing nuclear-weapons delivery vehicles. Washington's policy is based on the absured idea that the path to peace lies not via disarmament but via arms buildup. This thesis is also being imposed on the ASEAN countries.

It is with this aim that the United States is striving to tie them to its military machine, to bind them hand and foot with supplies of military hardware, to standardize their armies' weaponry and ultimately to turn them into a military grouping of the now-forgotten South East Asia Treaty Organization type. High-ranking Washington salesmen extolling with might and main the virtues of U.S. weapons have become frequent visitors to the ASEAN countries. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, for example, a recent visitor to this region, did not consider it necessary to hide the aim of his trip: He was not opposed to turning ASEAN into a military bloc by means of direct military cooperation within the association of via U.S. mediation. Intimidating his interlocutors by alleging that "Moscow has its sights on Southeast Asia," he then and there proposed sales of arms with the bluntness of a pure soldier. Largely because of the efforts of Weinberger and Company, ASEAN's military spending will rise an average by 15 percent a year and "consume" over 20 percent of their national budgets.

What is this leading to? To an increase in tension in the region and to a loss of the burgeoning confidence between ASEAN and the socialist countries of Indochina. Indeed, what confidence can there be when Thailand, under pressure from Washington, has become a bridgehead for acts of constant armed provocation against Kampuchea? For a long time, since the disintegration of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the United States has been trying to kindle hostility between the two groups of countries and warm its hands on the fire. Whom does this benefit other than Washington?

The ASEAN press has been writing with increasing alarm recently that the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of Japan, filled with U.S. weapons, is about to appear off the association's shores. This alarm was caused by the well-known comment by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone to the effect that "all the Japanese islands should resemble an unsinkable aircraft carrier," that is, should actively build up their armed forces. In conjunction with Tokyo's intention to "defend sea lanes" over a distance up to 1,000 miles (!) from Japan, Y. Nakasone's statement has the ring of a direct threat to ASEAN. A real, by no means mythical threat. So real that all the leaders of the Southeast Asian countries have expressed protests and fears in one form or another. "We are afraid," Indonesian Vice President A. Malik has stated. "Japan must not be allowed to rearm. All Asian countries really fear that."

Let us add that there is every reason for those fears. The Japanese imperial Army's atrocities and crimes in World War II are still fresh in the Asian peoples' memories. Philippines President F. Marcos, for example, personally experienced the horrors of the Samurai warriors' torture chambers. Meanwhile, Tokyo and Washington are clearly in no hurry to dispel those fears. How could they: Japanese promises "not to become a military power" are being accompanied by the country's accelerated militarization!

Why does the United States so lovingly encourage the militarist inclinations of Japan's ruling circles? There are several reasons. First, Washington would like to transfer to Tokyo some of its policing functions in the vast area where two oceans meet. Second, the United States can see perfectly well that the stepping up of Japan's military might is causing increasing alarm among the Southeast Asian peoples. The Pentagon would also like to exploit that alarm so as to actively consolidate itself in a region where it found itself in a "strategic wilderness" after the failure of the Indochina adventure. On what grounds? As a joint rebuff (with ASEAN) to the Japanese "aircraft carrier," as a "deterrence factor" against the Samurai warriors' ambitions! An exclusive circle within which many Asian peoples have found themselves.

These are not the only possible consequences of Japan's militarization. Its government is beginning official consultations with NATO countries on military-strategic problems including nuclear arms questions. The close military cooperation between Japan and NATO is taking shape within the confines of the strategy set by Washington, which has formed the intention of turning Japan into NATO's Far East flank. If you take into account the fact that as far back as 1978 the operational zone of the ANZUS bloc (its members are Australia, New Zealand and the United States) was extended to the Indian Ocean, Washington's striving to get a vast region of the globe including Southeast Asia in its sights becomes obvious.

Those are just a few facts attesting to the real and not mythical threat to the ASEAN countries. As for the forgeries about "Russian intrigues," leave them to the consciences of those who are concocting them and of those who take them up. Ultimately, those people, including statesmen, who can only see the truth in the crooked mirror of lies, have always existed and will probably continue to exist for a long time to come.

U.S.-THAI JOINT MANEUVERS HELD IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

LD281722 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] The naval forces of the United States and Thailand have begun joint maneuvers in the South China Sea. Our correspondent in the countries of Southeast Asia, (Aleksandr Ketchenko), supplies details about the (Seal)-83 war games:

The United States and Thailand have already held joint troop maneuvers this year. Last January American planes dropped mines in the sea for Thai minesweepers to fish them out. Large-scale maneuvers are scheduled for next June, besides, tactical war games are to be held with the participation of Singapore and Indonesia. So the United States is expanding its military presence in Southeast Asia in the hope for involving the countries of the region in the aggressive military strategic plans of the Pentagon. Although the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] officially proclaims the goal of advancing economic and cultural cooperation between Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, joint actions in the military field seem to prevail.

The United States has long been trying to form on the basis of ASEAN a military alliance under its wing. The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger has toured the countries of Southeast Asia many times to persuade their leaders to step up military preparations in the region. More weapons, greater military spending -- this is what American politicians and military leaders call for. Judging by the press, the Pentagon intends to double by 1985 the amount of arms and hardware supplies to the ASEAN nations. Arms purchases, naturally, inflate the military budgets of these countries. In 1981 alone they spent more than $7 billion for these purposes. The huge sums could be used for economic and cultural development.

The ever greater involvement in the militarist plans of the administration in Washington is alleged by some Southeast Asian countries to be necessary for reinforcing defenses against the so-called threat from the Soviet Union and Vietnam. But the sober-minded newsmen and politicians in these countries note that militarization in the region plays into the hands of the United States alone, because the United States is whipping up the arms race to dictate to the whole world. A policy of this kind conflicts with the interests of nations that set much store by their independence and want to live in peace with their neighbors and solve themselves their own problems and the problems facing their region.

USSR, SRV FURTHER EXPAND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW231211 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: Intergovernmental documents have been signed in Moscow on the expansion of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the economic field.

Our station commentator writes that those documents deal with the most important projects in Vietnam to which the Soviet Union and the SRV will devote their efforts to build, expand or reequip in the coming years. They include hydroelectric plants, mines, chemical and machine plants, and communications facilities. Those projects play an important role in resolving Vietnam's economic difficulties and in building more material-technical bases for socialism in Vietnam.

In the energy field, for instance, both sides will pay special attention to building the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, whose output will more than double the power now being produced in Vietnam and which, in addition, will help regulate the flow of water in rivers of northern Vietnam thus preventing drought and flooding on millions of hectares of wet rice area.

Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation encompasses many sectors of the Vietnamese national economy. That cooperation, as always, has continued to develop, is based on principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, and serves the interests of the Soviet Union and Vietnam as well as the consolidation of the socialist community as a whole.

The Vietnamese people are devoting all their energies to carrying out their socialist construction talks. The fifth VCP Congress, held 1 year ago, specified goals for Vietnam's social and economic development in the 1980's. These include establishment of new industrial sectors, promotion of agricultural production, and increased development of the people's living standard and cultural level.

The Vietnamese people are successfully implementing the set projects, with necessary assistance from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union supplies Vietnam with machinery, equipment, oil products, chemical fertilizer, and other commodities and gets from Vietnam traditional commodities such as latex, tea, coffee, handicrafts and fine arts products.

Another aspect of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is Soviet assistance in training Vietnamese specialists. The Soviet Union has trained some 70,000 scientific and technical cadres and highly-skilled workers for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. As Vietnam's economic potential increases it needs more and more highly-skilled cadres. Over 11,000 male and female Vietnamese youths are now learning trades at Soviet industrial enterprises. This year an additional 7,000 Vietnamese youths will train in the Soviet Union to become skilled workers.

The Soviet Union has created favorable working and living conditions for the Vietnamese trainees. The Vietnamese press has often stressed that Soviet assistance in training Vietnamese specialists is further proof of genuine internationalism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SRV-USSR AMITY SOCIETY PLENUM

PM290820 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendship Strengthening"]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Apr -- A plenum of the Central Board of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society -- one of the biggest public organizations in socialist Vietnam -- has been held here.

Its participants noted the society's great contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship of the two countries' peoples and approved its work in propagandizing the peace-loving foreign policy course of the USSR and Vietnam and the achievements of the land of the Soviets in communist building.

The plenum resolutely condemned the forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States, which are opposed to the world revolutionary movement and are whipping up the arms race and fueling tension throughout the world.

The plenum participants voiced full support for the initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community states aimed at liquidating the threat of war and defending peace and security on earth.

The plenum drew up a broad program of measures devoted to the 5th anniversary of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and the SRV and the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, which are celebrated this year.

Nguyen Vinh, director of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Marxism-Lenisim Institute, was elected chairman of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society. Pham Cong Khanh became the society's general secretary.

KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT USSR

LD290718 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Phuthong, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, defence minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is to go on an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of May at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister.

BRIEFS

SRV DELEGATION IN UZBEKISTAN -- A group of representatives from the southern sectors of Vietnam is currently visiting Uzbekistan. The guests from Vietnam have acquainted themselves with new establishments in Tashkent and visited museums in the capital. They also met teachers of the institute for mechanized agriculture. On 19 April, they visited the scientific research institute for rice cultivation. There, they acquainted themselves with the cultivation of new varieties of rice. Ikbalkan Takhtakodzhayeva, the chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, received the visiting delegation from Vietnam on 20 April. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Apr 83 GF]

HONECKER'S CANCELLATION OF FRG VISIT REPORTED

LD291009 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin April 29 TASS -- The ADN news agency reports that Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Social Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the GDR, cancelled his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the current situation that has taken shape in relations between the two German states through the fault of the FRG and which has found its expression in different press comments, ADN notes, Erich Honecker cannot visit the FRG at the invitation of the federal chancellor.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

PM281515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had a talk with GDR Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle on 26 April.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. 'CAMPAIGN'

LD281118 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw April 28 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Polish People's Republic sent a note to the USA Embassy in Warsaw strongly protesting against the anti-Polish activities of the "Voice of America" and "Free Europe" radio stations.

The note, as the PAP agency reports, has expressed deep indignation over the Polish language instigatory programmes broadcast by these radio voices. The programmes are of an aggressive, slanderous character, and are aimed at destabilizing the situation in Poland, whipping up a conflict in the society. They openly call for street rioting. Subversive radio stations often broadcast instructions for anti-socialist elements in Poland which come out against the system existing in the country.

The note stresses that the activities of the subversive radio stations constitute a direct violation of the basic standards of international law and the U.N. Charter, the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Polish Foreign Ministry demanded that an end be put to the malicious campaign, which is pursued by the United States by means of the "Voice of America" and "Free Europe" radio stations.

The note also says that the American library at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw is engaged in impermissible activities and abuses the good will of the Polish People's Republic. In that connection the Foreign Ministry demanded an immediate end to these activities.

As the Polish Foreign Ministry said, the Polish Government reserves for itself the right to use the necessary means for the protection of state interests from the hostile actions of the American authorities.

USSR-POLISH OFFICIALS SIGN SUBWAY AGREEMENT

PM281516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Talks ended in Moscow on 26 April and a protocol was signed to the agreement between the Soviet and Polish governments on economic and technical cooperation in the building of the first subway line in Warsaw.

The protocol was signed by V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, for the USSR and by W. Gwiazda, deputy foreign trade minister, for Poland.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM271325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, stopped over briefly in Moscow in route from Sofia to Tokyo and back.

At the airport the delegation was met and seen off by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, other officials, and Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT INTERVIEWED ON EXPULSIONS

LD281314 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Interview with (Yuriy Ruvinskiy), political counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Paris, with unidentified reporter; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] As of a week ago Mr Andropov seems to have rejected reprisals against French personnel in the USSR. Do you confirm this moderation today, Mr Ruvinskiy?

[Answer] Well, let us first understand each other on a very precise point. This is not a case of conspiracy or of a spy novel. What we have witnessed was a political act, calculated -- rather badly calculated, I would say -- and an act which clearly harms French-Soviet relations. Moreover, no proof or compromising indicators were put forward despite the so-called (?embarassing) files available.

[Question] But surely the proof is usually supplied by intelligence services which do not habitually expose to the full public gaze how they obtained it, as you are well aware.

[Answer] That is their business, but I can also tell you that the actions which followed the accusations in question are formal. Well, how to react to these actions? That is the question. Obviously we could have resorted to expelling a certain number of French people from Moscow.

[Question] For the time being though, nothing has happened.

[Answer] As you have seen! And truly, this would have been the simplest thing in the world to do. But what might the consequences have been?

[Question] Perhaps the expulsion of other Soviet people working in France?

[Answer] Right, and vice versa. Then we would enter a vicious circle of measures and countermeasures which would ultimately lead to the dismantling of French-Soviet cooperation built up under four successive presidents of the Fifth Republic in France and which, in our opinion, is our common heritage. Thus we preferred not to take the responsibility of destroying or dismantling this edifice, because in our opinion this would not be in the interest of either France or the Soviet Union.

[Question] But would not the risk be mainly that of dismantling the Soviet intelligence services currently operating in France, with a series of successive expulsions?

[Answer] I repeat that this is not a matter of a spy case or of a conspiracy. It is a political act, and everything proves it.

[Question] But what does that mean, political act?

[Answer] Well, I cannot judge or even formulate the reasons of those who made this decision.

[Question] But please explain what interest France has in this.

I know that President Mitterrand had before him a weighty report from the French intelligence services explaining that some Russians were engaged in activity which has nothing to do with diplomacy. He made this decision, but you tell me no, that is not true.

[Answer] Pardon me, first you have to prove what has been alleged, That is the first thing. Then you have to look awhile at the diary and the timing, which I do not want to point out.

[Question] Please do, point it out.

[Answer] The action was reported as if by accident, the very day -- that is, 2 days -- after the announcement of the austerity plan, as if by accident. So it was obviously a totally fortuitous coincidence.

[Question] So what does that mean?

[Answer] Nothing. It was a coincidence.

[Question] Do you want to make the French people forget the austerity plan by talking to them about spying?

[Answer] You said it, not I. Furthermore, in 1 month's time there is the Atlantic Council meeting here in Paris. But let us not talk about it, that is your business. It is not for us to deliver a judgment, nor to imagine the reasons you have. The main point lies elsewhere. In the present world context and in the relations between our two countries, is it in our interest or your interst to undermine the asset of trust between our two countries? No, above all because the context is serious. There are much more important things, infinitely more important things, than this essentially local conflict. And we preferred to be reasonable and responsible on behalf of our two countries.

[Question] Do you not think France wnats there to be an asset of trust between Paris and Moscow, but that France does not want to allow people to engage in intelligence work here?

[Answer] Once again I put the precise question to you. Where are the concrete proofs and facts?

[Question] If we give you the proof, we reveal all the workings of the French secret services. You well know that is impossible.

[Answer] Well, it is essential then that any action involved must be put, I repeat, into a precise political context, and this is the important thing.

[Question] Thus you deny that out of 700 Soviet people who have diplomatic status in France, there are not some who busy themselves with what is delicately referred to as transfer of technology. Do you deny it?

[Answer] I can tell you this very frankly, that the transfer of technology from the Soviet Union to France has been taking place just as much, if not more, than in the opposite direction. Also I believe that what is much more important is that in this matter we have reacted moderately in view of the situation in Europe and in a world dominated by the arms race. And this is the essential issue, this is the issue which in our view is even more important for France than for the Soviet Union.

AFP ENVOYS IN MOSCOW ENGAGE IN 'COVERT ACTS'

LD282057 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- IZVESTIYA has published an article today exposing an unseemly picture of how representatives of the official news agency of France in the USSR engage in "covert activities which can only be qualified as hostile in any language." Last summer, having packed up in a hurry, AFP correspondent Vladimir Gedilaghine, caught out in his illegal activities, left Moscow. "Monsieur Gedilaghine," the article says, "as was established beyond any doubt, received from Paris regularly and in large quantities parcels with anti-Soviet publications of the Posev Publishers, calling for the overthrow of the Soviet form of government." It was particularly noteworthy that "parcels to the French journalist in Moscow were sent from Paris by the government diplomatic mail."

Vladimir Gedilaghine, the article continues, has long been in the employ of the NTS, an anti-Soviet emigre organisation, and began "fighting against the USSR" in his childhood when, taking his orders from the emigre "office," he was hanging about small shops in Saint Denis Street in Paris, frequented by Soviet tourists and sailors.

Describing Gedilaghine's family, the newspaper draws attention to the fact that his father, Gedilaghine-Shelestov, "still is a member of the top leading body of the NTS" and works in its "closed sector," concerned with all the covert operations and maintaining close direct contacts with the CIA and the French secret services.

The article also points out that Vladimir Gedilaghine was not the only staff member of the AFP office in Moscow engaged in similar illegal activities. One of them was Serge Romenski, "an active NTS member who worked in Moscow for his emigre office rather than for FRANCE PRESSE." Another "character from the galery of NTS pen-pushers in AFP is Monsieur Miletic, who was also sitting between two chairs in Moscow until recently, working as an AFP correspondent and running an NTS transit point."

"It is not a secret to anyone, the FRANCE PRESSE leadership included, that most of the people named here and others, not named, were given jobs in the French news agency through the good auspices of a Russian literary figure, writer and journalist by the name of Rutchenko."

Characterising that traitor, the newspaper says that during the first months of the Patriotic War of the Soviet people, when millions of his peers chose the road of heroes, Rutchenko crept onto the path of a traitor, laying down arms and raising his hands. Then he was the Gestapo's stool-pigeon in a camp for Soviet POW's near Gatchina; participated in executions of Soviet POW's in Pushkino, Krasnoye Selo, and Pavlovsk and in brutal reprisals against partisians and underground fighters in Kirovograd, Dnepropetrovsk, and Kharkov; and worked as an Abwehr adviser in training groups of subversive and terrorist agents to be infiltrated into Soviet central Asian republics. That path eventually took him to Paris, where he began a career of "journalist" in the affiliate of the radio station liberty, known in the CIA's documents as the "Ralis Bureau".

May is coming, a month of spring, the month of victory over fascism, the newspaper writes in conclusion. But it is also a month of sad recollections of those who died at the hands of Nazis and their henchmen in Khatyn and Oradour, near Gatchina and in Lyons. The French have as long memories as we do. But how could it happen that at the time when Barbie, "the butcher of Lyons," is going to be put on trial in France another criminal, Rutchenko, "the butcher of Gatchina," continues to supply journalistic stuff to the French news agency?

How could it happen that for many years now the Moscow office of FRANCE PRESSE has been regularly employing people serving in an anti-Soviet organisation aiming to overthrow the system in this country, in particular, by armed force? The leadership of the much-respected FRANCE PRESSE agency should give thought to these questions.

U.S. ENVOYS PRESSURING W. EUROPE ON MISSILES

Trips Previewed

LD271245 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2100 GMT 26 Apr 83

[By commentator Igor Maslov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr (TASS) -- The Reagan administration has undertaken its latest attempt to bring unconcealed pressure to bear upon its allies in the North Atlantic bloc in order to make them agree unreservedly to the deployment of 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This is also being done in order to take the heat out of the broad antinuclear movement in Western Europe which Washington wants to transform into nuclear hostages of the United States.

This time a trip to the European Continent has been undertaken by R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs. He chose as his first target the FRG, where the largest number of the lethal weapons are to be deployed: 96 cruise missiles and 108 Pershing II. Public opinion polls in West Germany show that the majority of the population is against transforming their country into a bridgehead for the deployment of the new generation of nuclear missile weapons bearing the stamp "Made in the United States."

R. Burt met a number of West German politicians in Hamburg and made a wordy speech before them on the "need to rearm," in other words, to deploy nuclear missiles.

The emissary from Washington sang the praises in every possible way of Reagan's "interim option," which is deliberately unacceptable at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva since it means disarmament of the Soviet Union. Burt has thus confirmed once again that the U.S. Administration is continuing to hold an unrealistic position at the Geneva talks which dooms them to failure.

The White House is also bringing pressure to bear upon another of its NATO allies -- Italy. In an interview with the Italian magazine PANORAMA, Burt callef for the deployment of cruise missiles in the Apennines and even expressed his confidence that Rome, without any doubt, will be the first to deploy the missiles as provided for in the NATO decision of December 1979.

U.S. Vice President Bush was in Italy recently and worked intensively upon his interlocutors with the aim of obtaining confirmation of the implementation of the NATO decision of the missiles.

The response to such actions by Washington are the mass protests by millions of West Germans, British, Belgians, Italians, and Dutch. They are demanding that their government refuse to deploy the U.S. bearers of death as they will significantly complicate the situation on the European Continent.

FRG, Italy 'Give In'

LD281038 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Rome April 28 TASS -- Giving in to Washington pressure, the Governments of Italy and the FRG agreed practically unconditionally to follow in the wake of the White House militaristic policy in Europe. This was borne out by the foreign political aspects of the visit to the Italian capital by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. After the first day of his talks with the Chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers Amintore Fanfani, the official spokesman of the West German delegation said that in the opinion of the leaders of the two countries President Reagan's so-called "zero" and "interim" options, virtually designed to wreck the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, allegedly were an "ideal solution" to the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. He also confirmed that Bonn and Rome were going to begin the deployment of American nuclear missiles on their territories "if the Geneva talks failed".

Kohl and Fanfani said at a joint press conference that besides medium-nuclear weapons they had also discussed economic problems, specifically, the aggravation of commercial and economic differences in the "Common Market" -- United States -- Japan triangle. The Western countries now "are confronted by extremely serious problems", the FRG chancellor acknowledged, including economic recession, mounting unemployment and intensification of financial upheavals. He called for their solution "in a spirit of allegiance to the Atlantic alliance". This has been assessed here as a call to Washington to refrain from attempts of solving economic problems at the expanse of its allies.

The participants in the talks paid attention to bilateral economic relations which are shaping unfavorably for Italy. Imports from West Germany, specifically, undermine the position of Italian industry and agriculture.

Burt's Visit to Cyprus

NC281908 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported from Nicosia the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Richard Burt has arrived in Cyprus. In this connection our commentator writes the following:

This visit is taking place in anything but a friendly atmosphere. What does this mean? A reply to this question should be sought in Washington's anti-Cypriot policy which was again expressed in Richard Burt's statements within the framework of his visit to Turkey. Nicosia's reaction was very strong. The Cyprus Government's spokesman described these statements by the assistant secretary of state as unacceptable. Meanwhile, could it have been otherwise since through Richard Burt's mouth the United States Government let it be understood which country it supports?

For many years now the United States has torpedoed Cyprus' efforts at the United Nations for a solution to the Cyprus problem. Since long ago the United States has been secretly hindering this experienced international organization from actively participating in the settlement of the situation on the island and around it. The U.S. aim has not changed though time has passed. It seeks to attach the island to the NATO military machine in the Mediterranean.

However, Cypriots are not feeling at ease at this prospect and for this reason it is not accidental that many Cypriot newspapers on the eve of Burt'r visit wondered what it is that he wants on the island.

Does he hope that we shall believe American intentions to help us?

Our commentator concludes: During the demonstration that was staged in Nicosia yesterday outside the U.S. Embassy building the Cypriots rejected U.S. instigatory and peacemaking efforts on the Cyprus issue and at the same time gave a convincing reply to those who spread delusions among the island's inhabitants that the thread, with whose help the Cyprus problem can be led out of the maze of differences, is to be found in Washington.

UK'S RIFKIND HOLDS TALKS WITH MOSCOW OFFICIAL

PM281514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "Conversation at the Moscow City Soviet"]

[Text] On 27 April V.P. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, had a meeting in Moscow with M. Rifkind, British parliamentary under secretary of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He is in our country at the head of a British delegation for political consultations at Foreign Ministry level.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES BELGIAN CP SECRETARY

LD271848 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- A meeting was held today at the CPSU Central Committee between alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vitaliy Shaposhnikov; and member of the Political Bureau, National Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium Jan Debrouver.

The sides exchanges views on some topical questions of the international situation. It was stressed that world tensions have heightened to a dangerous degree leading to a highe risk of nuclear war as a result of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and NATO directed at escalating an unprecedented arms race in all directions.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Belgium expressed the unanimous opinion that of particular importance in the present-day complicated situation is further mounting of a mass anti-war movement of political and public forces of different views and convictions, united on the broad platform and demanding to end the arms race, to prevent the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, including Belgium, to campaign for nuclear weapon-free Europe and to avert the threat of war.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES SHULTZ MIDEAST MISSION

PM282210 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Along a Well-Trodden Path"]

[Text] And so the trip, long promised by the White House, by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz to the Near East is in full swing. "Certain representatives of the U.S. Administration," THE WASHINGTON POST writes in this connection, "are viewing Shultz' trip in the general context of the weakness of U.S. political positions in the Near East, and in Central America, and also in the context of the absence of progress at the negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control. Reagan's foreign policy is now being described increasingly frequently as being on the brink of catastrophe....

There is no doubt that conclusions of this kind are both difficult and agonizing to draw. But it would seem that since they have been drawn, the appropriate lessons should be derived from them and efforts should be made not to repeat former mistakes and to rectify the situation that has come about. The weakness, or to be more precise, the falaciousness of U.S. positions regarding the Near East lies in the fact that the present administration, having set a course toward confrontation and building up the arms race, is ignoring all the realities which exist in the region and, taking the bit between its teeth, is trying to expedite its military-political plans there, relying on a "strategic alliance" with Israel. Does Washington intend to renounce such a policy? Hardly. Judging by all accounts, the White House intends to proceed further along the well-trodden path. According to the French Newspaper LE MONDE, the United States "after the failure of the 'Reagan plan' gambling on Israel once again."

For our part, let us add that Washington has never renounced this, its chief gamble, and the visit by Secretary of State Shultz, if we pluck its essence out of the attractive packaging, is aimed at stepping up the aggressive thrust of this gamble. Let us turn to what is happening in Lebanon for an example. It will soon be 11 months since Israel's aggression against that country began and yet the Israeli troops continue to occupy a considerable part of Lebanese territory. The U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese negotiations on the withdrawal of these troops from Lebanon -- negotiations which have been going on for several months -- have so far gotten nowhere. Tel Aviv is in fact leading matters in the direction of perpetuating the occupation of part of Lebanon's territory while Beirut is trying, with all the strength available to it, to prevent this. And the United States, armed with Begin's "ensuring security for the north of Israel," is doing everything to break the Lebanese.

On the eve of Shultz' trip to the Near East, reports appeared in the press about voices allegedly ringing out in Begin's government calling for a "gesture of good will" to be made -- for the Israeli occupation forces to be withdrawn "unilaterally" from other parts of Lebanon, leaving for Tel Aviv "only" a 50-km zone northward from the Lebanese-Israeli border. In all probability the U.S. secretary of state's task includes prompting the Lebanese Government to discuss even this "constructive" proposal by Tel Aviv. In any case, Shultz is said to have told journalists that he is prepared to carry out "shuttle operations" between Israel and Lebanon until an agreement is reached.

As another objective, the U.S. secretary of state has been set the task of trying to breathe new life into the notorious "Reagan plan" after the failure of the efforts to plug Jordan and the PLO into the Camp David process on the basis of the "Reagan plan." It will be recalled that the Arabs rightly consider the "Reagan plan" to have nothing in common with the solution of the key problem of a Near East settlement -- the Palestinian question.

Well then, people in Washington reasoned, if the Arabs do not like the "Reagan plan" that is their bad luck. They say that they themselves will have to salvage the American "peace initiative." And so "recipes" and "recommendations" are already pouring out of the White House to the leaders of the Arab countries, and above all, to the leaders of those countries which are said, in U.S. political jargon, "to possess moderate regimes." The bulk of these "recipes" boil down to variations upon President Reagan's "proposal" that the decision of the pan-Arab Rabat summit conference of 1974 recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine be rescinded.

Despite the storm of protests generated by this Washington "proposal," Shultz will evidently be trying to secure by means of "diplomacy" what the Israeli aggressors failed to achieve last year by military means -- the removal of the PLO as an obstacle to the settlement of the Near East conflict according to American tastes. Judging by all accounts, there was a deliberate purpose behind the fact that Cairo was chosen as the first stop for the U.S. secretary of state, in order to remind those Arabs who are inclined to heed U.S. "recommendations": Camp David began without the Palestinians and it can be carried through to its logical conclusion without them too. But this is what even the government radio station of "moderate" Saudi Arabia deemed it necesssary to say in comment: "The statement by President Ronald Reagan who does not recognize the PLO's right to represent the Palestinians, makes the possibility of achieving a settlement even more remote."

Just recently the Israeli military has, as is known, been conducting energetic preparations in the intention of carrying out a new aggression against Syria. It is noted in official Syrian circles that the United States too is not standing aloof from these preparations and is continuing to send large new consignments of modern weapons to Israel. On the eve of the visit to the Near East by the U.S. secretary of state, the U.S. press suddenly began particularly energetically to whip up the issue of the fact that so far, allegedly, Washington had not taken sufficiently into account the significance of Syria's opposition to the implementation of Washington's Near East plans. Taken in aggregate, all this provided the Syrian press with grounds for linking the Israeli aggression, which is under preparation, with the tasks which the U.S. secretary of state intends to carry out during his present trip to the region.

On his arrival in Cairo, Shultz declared that he had come to the Near East in order to confirm the intention of the United States to promote the process of achieving peace in the region. However, even a fleeting familiarization with the baggage which he brought with him convinces one that it is a question of quite the opposite.

COMMENTARY WARNS ISRAEL SYRIA 'NOT ALONE'

LD290453 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The gravity of Israeli provocations against Syria is increasing. The occupiers have constructed a military airport and a radar station against Syria on Lebanese territory, and additional units of Israeli strike forces have been sent to Al-Biqa' Valley near the Syrian border. Israeli aircraft have been flying over regions adjacent to Syria without interruption. Western news agency reports say that Israel has in the past few days started practicing the tactic of blatant provocations against Syria. Israeli Army units have been attempting to drive units of the Syrian forces out of Al-Biqa' Valley. Syrian restraint is considered the reason a new armed conflict in the Middle East has been avoided up to now.

The dangerous nature of the evolution of events in this regard does not require proof. On 31 March, the Soviet Government issued a special statement to the effect that Israel had begun preparations for striking a piratical blow against Syria. The statement paid attention to the objectives which the Israeli Zionists and their U.S. protectors were endeavoring to achieve. The Soviet Government has persistently advised Tel Aviv to stop playing with fire and has warned it that the Syrian people were not alone and that Israel and Washington must realize this and perceive the Arab countries' reaction to the Soviet Union's warning.

Commenting on this, the Jordanian Newspaper AR-RA'Y said that the Soviet Government's statement was considered a document of deep thinking and came at an opportune moment, and it has placed the United States and Israel, which have been given serious warnings, in a trap. The paper pointed out that the Soviet Union has again stressed its determination to prevent the outbreak of a new war in this region.

It is worth alerting the lovers of dangerous adventures and their protectors that the Soviet Government's statement is still valid and it has become more vital due to the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East.

Firm Lebanese, Syrian Stand

LD272055 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Israeli aggressor and its lackey Haddad plan to escalate tension in Lebanon. The aggressor sparked off a new armed clash with the Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Israel's provocations against Syria constitute an indivisible part part of its preparations for a wide-scale aggression against Syria. Within the framework of these preparations, the Israeli military have begun to build their third military airport in the occupied territories in Lebanon. The Israelis already have on airport in operation at Ad-Damur.

Meanwhile, growing insolent threats have been emerging from Tel Aviv against Syria and against the Lebanese Government, which is firmly defending the rights of its sovereign country and rejects the policy of diktat imposed by Zionism and its American mentors.

Furthermore, Tel Aviv has been actively using the gangs of its agent Haddad in an attempt to bring additional pressure to bear on the Lebanese Government. Last Tuesday, Haddad's men attacked the headquarters of the Lebanese Government security forces at Sidon. One of the objectives of this attack was to show, as they claim, that the Lebanese Government forces are incapable of guaranteeing security and order in the country and consequently to use this as a pretext to justify the military presence of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon and to prove the need for a treaty with Tel Aviv which is humiliating for Lebanon.

The legitimate Lebanese authorities and the national forces in the country and Syria take a firm stand and are unperturbed by the intimidation and aggression of the two strategic allies, Washington and Tel Aviv. This was reiterated following the talks that took place between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyeh.

OMAN SAID TO BE U.S. 'LOYAL ALLY' IN MIDDLE EAST

PM271027 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Apr 83 p 3

[V. Mikhin commentary: "Washington Calls the Tune"]

[Text] According to U.S. press reports talks were held in a ceremonial atmosphere in the White House between President Reagan and Sultan of Oman Gabus ibn Sa'id. Why was the leader of this small Arab state received with such pomp in Washington?

The explanation is close at hand, as the saying goes. Of the fairly large number of Arab countries, currently only the Omani regime is fulfilling the role of "loyal ally" of the United States unquestioningly and dancing to Washington's tune without a murmur.

One may recall that at the time Gabus supported the Camp David plot against the Arab peoples and expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the so-called separate "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel which only brought new suffering and sorrow to the Arabs. Now, in the view of the U.S. press, the Reagan administration sees the Gabus regime as its "Trojan horse" in the Arab world. This is why official U.S. circles were pleased to note that "there are no problems" between the United States and Oman and that their "cooperation" will expand.

The Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR sees as the main aim of Gabus' invitation to Washington the attempts to gain approval for the "Reagan plan" to split the Arab world. However, the Arab peoples are well aware of the source of the threat to their vital interests. Not by accident did THE WALL STREET JOURNAL have to admit a few days ago that the Reagan administration's feverish efforts to impose on the countries of the region its own anti-Arab scheme which in effect is an extension of the Camp David deal had ended in a crushing failure.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT VIEWED

LD290259 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hammed Boucetta is paying an official visit to the United States. Moroccan and mass media reported that the necessity of holding mutual consultations on the situation in the Middle East was the reason for the Moroccan foreign minister's visit to Washington.

However, the United States tends to look at M'hamed Boucetta's visit in a different way. Dispatches of Western and Washington news agencies, those with provocative aims, reported that the U.S. Moroccan talks were basically confined to U.S. Moroccan mutual interests in the Arab Maghreb. What are these mutual interests? News from Washington, citing informed U.S. circles -- as it customary in such circumstances -- say that the issues pertaining to increasing U.S. military aid and extending the U.S. military presence in Morocco were the focal points of discussion, and facts and figures were mentioned. In brief, all this has been done to convince public opinion that Washington and Rabat are linked by common goals.

This is happening at a time when the Arab Maghreb countries are making moves to normalize the situation in the region and to resolve disputed issues by political means. The representatives of the three ruling parties in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco were determined to discuss in Tangiers the means to establish the greater Arab Maghreb. In the light of these facts, it transpires that specific forces in the United States are endeavoring to exploit M'hamed Boucetta's visit to the United States with the aim of preventing the strengthening of the Arab Maghreb countries' unity and of promoting sentiments of distrust among these countries.

PONOMAREV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOROCCAN CONGRESS

PM271045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet public headed by N.N. Ponomarev, deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, has returned to Moscow after visiting Morocco to take part in the Fourth Congress of the National Union of Popular Forces.

IRANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

NC290957 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Kia Tabataba'i, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, presented his credentials at the Kremlin today to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo [words indistinct] the Presidium of the Soviet Union. After the ceremony and reciprocal speeches Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Kia Tabataba'i held talks attended by [name indistinct], secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Ryzhov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs.

SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT

LD281838 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Pogos Akopov ambassador of the USSR to the State of Kuwait.

Pogos Akopov was born in 1926. He has a higher education and speaks Arabic and English. He has pursued a diplomatic career [words indistinct] holding posts of responsibility in the central apparatus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and abroad, including first secretary of the Department of Mideastern Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, counsellor and counsellor-envoy of the Embassy of the USSR in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Since 1977 he has been deputy head of the Department of Mideastern Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. He has the diplomatic rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Nikolay Sikachev has been relieved of his duties as ambassador of the USSR to Kuwait due to retirement on pension.

FRELIMO PARTY FOURTH CONGRESS OPENS IN MAPUTO

USSR's Demichev in Attendance

LD290416 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 28 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the Frelimo party continued its work in Maputo, capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique Discussion began today on the Central Committee's report which was delivered by the party president, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel.

Participants in the congress were greeted by the head of the CPSU delegation, Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture. In his speech he pointed to the causes of aggressiveness in U.S. and NATO foreign policy. He said: Against the Soviet Union, against the countries of the socialist community, against the young developing countries a particularly fierce struggle is raging because in these countries the imperialist forces see a real counterweight to their striving for world domination. In Africa there are clear attempts by the imperialists to regain lost positions and drag the continent into implementation of their global aggressive strategic plans.

Comrade Demichev presented the congress presidium with the text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings to the 4th Frelimo party Congress, which were warmly received by delegates. He also handed over a gift from Soviet Communists. A bust of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Demichev Addresses Congress

LD272314 Moscow TASS in English 2207 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Maputo April 28 TASS -- The main threat to peace, to the very existence of mankind is posed first of all by the imperialist militarist course of the U.S. Administration, stated Petr Demichev, leader of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR, in a speech at the fourth congress of the Frelimo Party on April 27.

The development of the unprecedented-in-scope arms race, he said, the endeavours to deploy new nuclear weapons in Western Europe, an overt sabotage of businesslike negotiations on reducing nuclear arsenals and of concrete and practical measures on disarmament on the basis of the principle of party and equal security of the sides -- this is what characterises the policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

That policy is being covered by the myth about a "Soviet military threat". But what remains of that myth is one takes into consideration such facts as the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and our constructive peace proposals aimed at reversing the arms race and at going along the lines of general and complete disarmament. What remains of the myth if one takes into consideration the fact that the Soviet Union and its allies for the Warsaw Treaty organization have offered to the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace.

The reactionary circles of imperialism refuse to follow the example of the peaceful policy of the USSR. They dodge the peace proposals and initiatives of socialist countries and in point of fact sabotage them.

The endeavors of the militarist circles of imperialism to restore and consolidate their hegemony in the world, to create prerequisites for diktat and for the imposition of their will upon independent peoples are manifest. A particularly fierce fight is being conducted against the Soviet Union, against the countries of the socialist community, and against young developing countries precisely because the imperialist forces see in them a real counterbalance to their striving for world domination. Imperialism's expansionist policy is aimed to cover all regions of the world. It is of global character. This explains the sharpening of the situation in the Middle East, which is connected with encouragement of Israel's aggression against the Arabs. This explains the aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf area, in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic oceans, the Caribbean, and other regions. The forces of reaction have long been conducting an undeclared war against people's Afghanistan. An undeclared aggression is now being carried out against Nicaragua, too. The same methods are being also employed to fight the people's liberation movements in Africa.

Washington has openly entered into an alliance with the bitterest enemies of the African peoples -- the racists of the Republic of South Africa. With Washington's blessing the Pretoria regime stages military provocations, acts of undisguised aggression against Mozambique and Angola, and puts gross pressure on other "frontline" states. International reaction hinders the granting of independence to the people of Namibia. The unification of all anti-imperialist, democratic, and patriotic forces and the development of a widescale antiwar movement are now essential as never before in order to frustrate the extremely dangerous plans of reaction.

The question today is put thus: Either the peoples of the world will be able to stop the adventurers and open the wide road of mutually-beneficial economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation of all countries irrespective of their socio-political systems, or the development of international events will roll downhill towards mounting threat of a thermo-nuclear war, towards a step-up of the aggressive actions of imperialist reaction.

The leader of the CPSU delegation highly appreciated the historic successes of the people of Mozambique who under the leadership of the Frelimo Party freed themselves from the yoke of colonialism and made an outstanding contribution to the African people's struggle for freedom and independence, for social progress.

The Soviet Union, he said, highly values the foreign policy course of people's Mozambique, the course of genuine freedom and independence, the course of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries, the course aimed at strengthening the Nonaligned Movement's unity and on a peaceful anti-imperialist platform. We highly appreciate it that people's Mozambique firmly supports the policy of peace and international cooperation. In conclusion Petr Demichev handed over the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, and a souvenir from the Soviet Communists to the Presidium of the Frelimo Congress.

MORE INFORMATION ON UNESCO NAMIBIAN CONFERENCE

Ilichev Remarks Cited

PM281346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "In Support of a Just Struggle"]

[Excerpts] Paris [no date given] -- A general discussion is in progress at the internation conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence which is taking place at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

Its course has once again demonstrated that the world community resolutely condemns Namibia's illegal occupation by South Africa's racist regime and its aggressive course in relation to independent African states.

L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, has stated that the conference is taking place during a complex period for the development of the international situation. The policy of whipping up tension being conducted by the present U.S. Administration and its reliance on force threaten mankind with the danger of a nuclear missile war in which there will be neither victor nor vanquished.

The course toward reviving the cold war and cranking up the arms race is being accompanied by a stirring up of regional conflicts. That is why the present conference has profound political meaning: by speaking in support of the Namibian people's just struggle, it furthers the elimination of a dangerous hotbed of tension and serves the interests of maintaining and consolidating world peace.

The aggressiveness of South Africa's racists would long ago have been ended if they had not received direct support from Western countries and Israel in the political, economic, and military fields, including the nuclear field.

The idea of so-called "linkage" of a solution to the problem of Namibia's decolonization with the withdrawal of Cuban military personnel from Angola put forward by the United States, the USSR delegation leader observed, is the height of political cynicism. The absurdity of this "linkage" is now clear to everyone. After all, completely different issues are involved: In the first case, it is a question of the Namibian people's right to self-determination and independence; in the second, a sovereign decision by Angola to secure itself against an aggressor.

The self-styled "Contact Group" of Western states has for more than 5 years been merely trying to create the appearance that it is seeking to facilitate the implementation of the "UN Namibia plan," whereas in fact it has driven the Namibian settlement into deadlock. The "Contact Group" has simply tried to substitute itself for the United Nations and undermine the basis for a Namibia settlement which has already been worked out and actually exists.

The solution of the Namibia problem brooks no further delays. It lies in the implementation of UN decisions on Namibia in their entirety, including Security Council Resolution 435.

What has to be done now is to make South Africa and those who sponsor Pretoria cease sabotaging the relevant UN decisions.

So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, L.F. Ilichev emphasized, it advocates in the shortest period possible the securing of Namibian independence based on the maintenance of its unity and territorial integrity, including the port of Walvis Bay and the coastal islands, and the granting of complete power to the people of Namibia through the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is recognized by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement as their sole, geniune representative.

In conclusion I want to remind conference participants of the words of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "The Soviet Union's vigorous and resolute struggle to eliminate colonialism and its invariable support of the cause of the peoples' freedom and equality ease their path toward freedom and progress." This is well known by the peoples of Asia, Africa, the Arab East and Latin America.

SWAPO President's Press Conference

LD281549 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Paris April 28 TASS -- The policy of the United States and other Western countries which render military and economic aid to the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa has been firmly denounced by the president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO] Sam Nujoma. At a press conference which was held at the UNESCO headquarters here he emphasized that the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, the aggressive designs of South African racists against independent states in the south of Africa are a direct consequence of the Western countries policy.

Western countries are trying hard to thwart solution of the Namibian problem, to preserve in Namibia the colonial regime, Sam Nujoma noted.

He criticised the activities of the so-called "Contact Group" on Namibia. The developments in the south of the African Continent convincingly demonstrated that activities of that group did not produce any results. Moreover, those activities run counter to the interests of the people of Namibia, the SWAPO president stressed.

The world community, said Sam Nujoma, firmly turns down the political manoevres of the "Contact Group" and, in particular, Washington's attempts to link the settlement of the Namibian problem with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. It can be confidently stated now that with the help of such a subterfuge the United States hopes to finally thwart the solution of the question of granting independence to Namibia.

SWAPO highly appreciates the sincere support and all-round assistance from countries of the socialist community, Sam Nujoma noted.

Touching upon the current Paris international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence, the SWAPO president expressed confidence that the conference would make a considerable contribution to the cause of fair settlement of the question of Namibia.

General Debate Ends

LD291017 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Paris April 29 TASS -- General debate ended today at the international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence. The conference is currently held at the Paris UNESCO headquarters by a decision of the United Nations General Assembly. Delegations of the United Nations member-countries, national liberation movements, and numerous international agencies attending this major international forum expressed their determination to continue to support and assist the people of Namibia in every way, and to further the efforts of the world community to eliminate the last vestige of colonialism in southern Africa.

A majority of delegates pointed to the need of taking most resolute measures aimed at a complete isolation of South Africa, and unconditional implementation of the United Nations decisions on sanctions against the apartheid state.

Representatives of many countries also drew the attention of the participants in the forum that without direct military and economic aid of the West, and the United States in the first place, South Africa could not possibly pursue such an arrogant policy the chief aim of which was to preserve the colonial regime in Namibia and destabilise independent countries in southern Africa.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REAGAN'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS

'Cold War' Attitude

PM291104 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "On the Pattern of the Cold War--On R. Reagan's Speech in Congress"]

[Text] Washington [no date given] -- There have been just eight occasions recorded in the past 40 years when both houses of the U.S. Congress have met for a joint session to hear an extraordinary address by the President. This was the case, for example, in the spring of 1945 on Roosevelt's return from Yalta. In 1972, seeking support for the policy of detente with the USSR, Nixon made an appeal to the legislators.

In the evening of 27 April the Congress met in full session for the ninth time -- to hear Reagan. The unusual nature of the event and the ballyhoo which preceded it suggested that the country was once again on the threshold of historic decisions.

What, then, had happened? What need induced the head of the White House to appeal to the legislators for assistance? No one is threatening the United States with war, although, on the other hand, there is no sign of Washington wanting to abandon the policy of confrontation and fueling of international tension. Then, perhaps, Reagan had decided finally to heed the demands of the majority of his fellow citizens and set about healing the socioeconomic sores of society? Then again -- no. He talked of quite a different thing -- the "threat" allegedly hanging over Central America and fraught, according to him, with mortal danger for the United States itself.

In principle this is not a new premise for the present administration, and it has had time to become an obsession. The "analysis" of the whole situation as the White House sees it is not new either: World communism -- specifically Nicaragua, Cuba and the USSR -- is to blame for everything, it says.

But the conclusions toward which the President led his audience with a view to gaining its approval sounded somewhat new. The crisis in Central America, as he depicted it, has supposedly reached the point where U.S. interference is necessary, and without delay. The question, Reagan adjured his audience, boils down to the formula "us or them," and U.S. national prestige and even something more serious is at stake: What, he said, will Uncle Sam's wards in other parts of the world think of him if he is incapable of instilling order "in his own backyard"?

And so, the same old vulgar comparison of entire countries and peoples with dominoes, but on a global scale now. For, if we follow the President's logic, the United States has only to "lose" its "near" estate, and the "distant provinces" will follow it is breaking away from the American empire. How then does Reagan intend to prevent this? By increasing aid to dictatorial regimes. Of course, for the sake of decency, he called this strengthening "the foundations of Western democracy."

However, the peoples of Central America and other regions of the world are familiar with the Washington patter of "democracy" in a form shorn of quotation marks. White House diktat has cost Latin Americans hundreds of thousands of ruined lives and taken the form of poverty and backwardness.

The substitution of concepts in the President's arguments about the prestige which is at stake is also noteworthy. It is an incontrovertible fact that the Washington administration is becoming a hostage of its own policy by creating a panic over Central America.

But it is extremely doubtful whether this accords with U.S. interests. Nevertheless, the White House has decided to give the country a new injection of anticommunism. In appealing to the public over the congressmen's heads (the speech was relayed on all television channels) the President was plainly appealing to chauvinist feelings, seeking to recreate the atmosphere of that recent time when America was in a fever over the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Why? In order, to use the expression of the CBS TV correspondent at the White House, to "halt unfavorable trends on Capitol Hill." In fact, the U.S. Congress is on the point of approving a resolution calling for the arms race to be frozen. It is insisting that the Pentagon moderates its appetite just a little and voicing more and more doubts about the administration's policy in Central America.

These doubts have developed into overt criticism of White House policy in that region in a desire to take control of what is planned by the administration. Hence the scandalous exposures of the "secret war" mounted by Washington against Nicaragua and the reluctance to subsidize the continuation of massacres of the population of El Salvador. There is cause to panic among those who recognize only the big stick among all the means of foreign policy...

Thus, it is more correct to speak not of some "Red-inspired" crisis in Central America but of a crisis of confidence among Americans in their administration. In point of fact, Reagan tried to overcome this on 27 April. The situation in Central America as portrayed by him reflects not so much the true state of affairs as the depth of White House irritation at the interminable failures of its own actions.

Explaining to journalists their chief's intention, White House staffers called his speech "enlightening." Many of those who heard it here also voiced bewilderment about this. Democratic Senator Christopher Dodd, for example, is lost in conjecture: What can those who preach primitivism in politics teach others?

We will not be so categorical. Reagan's address to Congress and the nation has nonetheless enlightened them in some respects. Toward the end of his speech the President read out a lengthy extract from Truman's arguments, presenting them as a guide for action. Consequently, Washington is preparing for Central America a fate carved from the patterns of the architect of the cold war.

'One-Act Drama'

LD281736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Viktor Anikin commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's speech on the situation in Central America delivered at a session of both houses of Congress was a one-act drama by one actor. The very fact that a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives was held for the reading of the president's message on the State of the Nation -- this normally happens once a year -- was itself a drama.

Reagan's monologue, which he presented with all the skill of a dramatic actor, was full of exhortations and intimidations. The White House boss once again played his latest performance according to the same old scenario -- shameless anti-Sovietism and the danger of communism. Judge for yourselves; Reagan said America's national security is threatened by the events in Central America. Having proclaimed this, he continued his psychological offensive on the minds of congressmen and the millions of Americans who watched this show on television. Without batting an eyelid, Reagan repeated the absurd charges against the Soviet Union and Cuba that they are striving to establish their control over the Central American region. The President inquired pathetically: Surely we should not submit to this with folded arms?

Need it be said that the White House boss sees a communist plot wherever there is an outburst of popular indignation over the lack of social and economic rights and where there is a just national liberation struggle by the oppressed masses. The main thing for Reagan is to defend U.S. imperial ambitions and the profits of American monopolies. Which acknowledges no geographical or moral bounds.

Reagan proposes that the problem of Central America can be solved only by force. In his speech he again insisted on a sharp increase in military aid for the region's reactionary regimes. The focus of his concern now is the puppet government in El Salvador. And he has demanded an additional $100 million to save it. Strictly speaking, his one act drama was designed to impose upon Congress a course of action stepping up interference and to force it to cough up the money for further military adventure not only in El Salvador but also against Nicaragua.

However, the first reaction by America's legislators to Reagan's speech illustrates that by no means all of them are ready to take heed. For example, the influential Democratic Senator Christopher Dodd urged the President to consider the lessons of the past which show that a policy of support for the forces of repression has inevitably led the United States to defeat. To stick to such a course, according to Senator Dodd, is obvious folly.

Ordinary Americans, too, are resolutely protesting the Reagan administration's interventionist course. Another mass demonstration was staged in New York yesterday, during which the participants demanded an end to the war in Central America and the interference of the White House and the CIA in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Moscow TV Counters Speech

LD290235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Washington -- President Reagan spoke at a joint session of both houses of Congress, outlining the policy of his administration in Central America. He slandered the democratic Government of Nicaragua which allegedly threatens neighboring countries. Reagan was silent on the question of subversive activity against Nicaragua, unleashed by American secret services. Genrikh Borovik comments.

[Begin Borovik video recording] Hello Comrades. The aim of today's speech by the U.S. President -- it is indeed today's if we go by Moscow time -- was simple and unoriginal: to frighten citizens and the whole world with the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement which is developing in countries of Central America; to declare this all-national struggle of people driven to despair by the exploitation of Washington and its followers -- the fascist dictators -- to be the activity of a handful of guerrillas sent by Havana and Moscow; and once more to declare Nicaragua a military superpower which threatens the security of all Central America and the United States itself. I have just returned from Nicaragua. I must say, from there the threat to peace and security does not look at all like the U.S. President wants to paint it. Only yesterday on the Vremya program it was reported that units Somozists trained by the CIA had made a fresh attack on Nicaragua in the border Department of Nueva Segovia. I was there 4 days ago. [video of Borovik in a trench with Nicaraguan soldiers] We are several hundred metres from the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, at the gun emplacement of a forward border unit which day and night watches the Honduran border here. Beyond the volcanoes behind me is Honduras. There, along the whole border are about 10 camps in which the CIA trains and arms Somozist bands which try to violate the border here. This border units has already on several occasions been subjected to fighitng unleashed by Somozist bands.

This place connects with Honduran territory and Somozist bands have several times tried to cut it off from Nicaragua so as to introduce here a Nicaraguan provisional government organized with the help of the CIA. The border here is, as you see, complicated, and the Somozists cross it with efficient, well-armed military formations of 180 or 280 or 360 men each. If they manage to break through one of these border posts deep into the territory they then fan out into smaller detachments and these detachments are divided into terrorist groups of 10 men each for murders deep in Nicaragua's interior -- if, of course, they succeed in breaking through.

Here is a leader of one such group seized about 2 weeks ago; a Guatemalan by nationality named (Naguerra), a CIA agent recruited in Honduras. [video of (Naguerra) being questioned by officials] The mission of his group was to destroy leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution in the country's capital.

The others operate wherever they have managed to break through. There are particularly numerous victims in border townships. There are many victims, especially in frontier townships such as this Jalapa in Nueva Segovia. CIA mercenaries train the local population in democracy. This woman had eight of her children and her husband killed. How can she live now? These people can refute every word by President Reagan and tell where, in fact, the threat to peace originates.

This revolution is not to Mister Reagan's liking. He accuses the Sandinists of creating a totalitarian military regime and of not holding democratic free elections. Washington says that, if there were elections, then everything would be in accordance with the law and everything would be correct.

However, 10 years ago, Washington organized the assassination of a president who had become president as a result of elections and overthrew a government that had been formed in accordance with the law of the most real bourgeois democratic elections. That was in Chile. For this reason no one believes what Reagan had to say at the extraordinary sitting of the two chambers of the American Congress, especially in view of the fact that what he said was very similar to the words used to intimidate the world 2 decades ago by another President -- President Johnson -- also at an extraordinary session of both houses of Congress. That speech was the signal for an expansion of the war in Vietnam. Everyone knows what a tragedy it was and what shame it brought to America. [end recording]

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOSCOW ACTIVITIES

PM281159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cordiality and Respect"]

[Text] Diplomatic relations between Venezuela and the Soviet Union are marked by friendship, cordiality and mutual respect. This was stated by J. Zambrano, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, at a press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents in Moscow on 26 April.

Contacts in the cultural sphere formed the beginning of these relations, the minister continued. Now, constructive political consultations have taken place.

J. Zambrano noted that the talks held in Moscow revealed Venezuela's and the Soviet Union's concern at the aggravation of the international siuation, the tension and the development of conflict situations in various parts of the world.

Both sides consider the strengthening of world peace and the elimination of the threat of a new world war to be the paramount task. They came out in favor of disarmament, the banning of nuclear weapons, and elimination of the threat to the existence of all mankind.

The minister stressed that talks confirmed both countries' interests in developing mutual cooperation in various spheres.

Replying to questions, J. Zambrano expressed the Venezuelan Government's concern in connection with the situation that is developing in Central America and spoke of efforts undertaken by Venezuela and other Latin American countries for a political settlement in the region.

On the same day, J. Zambrano met activists of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and of the USSR-Venezuela Society.

A talk took place between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and J. Zambrano relating to questions of Soviet-Venezuelan economic and technical cooperation.

The guest discussed questions pertaining to trade relations between Venezuela and the USSR with V.M. Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade.

The Venezuelan foreign minister visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath. He also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

In the evening J. Zambrano left Moscow for Leningrad. In Leningrad the Venezuelan foreign minister viewed the monument to the heroic defenders of the city on Victory Square and laid flowers at its central sculpture group.

NICARAGUA REPORTED READY FOR BILATERAL TALKS

LD282004 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] As has already been reported, training of still active remnants from the cut-throat secret police units of former Nicaraguan dictator Somoza is being carried out on the territory of Honduras under the leadership of U.S. specialists in subversive operations. On your screen is one of the camps for training the former Somoza secret police, training in the handling of the latest U.S. weapons. [film clip of men at machinegun practice] And now Nicaraguan television; Ortega, a member of the country's leadership, is speaking. He is telling how Somoza's followers machinegunned the village of (La Cantina). [film clip of TV set showing Ortega speaking]

The Cuban press criticizes the new, in a certain sense, foreign policy doctrine of the Washington administration. According to the new doctrine, Central America has been declared the United States' direct frontier. With the help of the new doctrine, which is in essence a new variant of the old principle of the U.S. colonizers -- the Big Stick policy -- the present U.S. authorities are trying to legalize the plunder of Latin American countries.

It has been reported that Nicaragua is ready to begin bilateral talks with the United States and Honduras in order to regulate the problems which threaten peace in Central America.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF CADRE STUDY COURSE

PM271037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Studies"]

[Text] Deputy chairmen of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and of kray and oblast soviets in charge of questions of industry and construction have completed their studies at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for raising the qualifications of leading party and Soviet cadres.

They spent a month studying urgent questions of the theory and practice of communist building and of the economic policy and internatinal activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions, the propositions and conclusions contained in the plenum speech of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, his report "Sixty Years of the USSR", and the article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR."

The course devoted great attention to questions of improving production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving capital construction, developing the agroindustrial complex, producing consumer goods and improving their quality, and making rational use of labor, natural, and material resources.

The course participants were addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.N. Dmitriyev, F.I. Mochalin, and V.I. Stukalin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; V.K. Onisovets, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs; G.N. Fomin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; V.I. Manayev, deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; V.K. Uspenskiy, RSFSR minister of local industry; Ve. P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Acad R.Z. Sagdeyev; and scientists of the Academy of Social Sciences.

During the studies a detailed examination was made of questions of Soviet building; of improving the soviets' work forms and methods; strengthening their role in ensuring the comprehensive economic and social development of republics, krays and oblasts; strengthening executive and labor discipline, and organizing the working people's competition for the successful fulfillment of the 1983 plans and the 5-year plan as a whole. Reports on these questions were delivered by A.P. Lyashko, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, and Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairmen of the Ukrainian SSR, Uzbek SSR, and Latvian SSR Councils of Ministers respectively, and by Yu. I. Lomakin, chairman of Volgograd Oblispolkom.

The course participants exchanged experience of work on realizing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and Novemher (1982) plenums. Meetings were held with scientists and national economy specialists. The course participants familiarized themselves with the activity of rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms in Moscow and Moscow Oblast.

BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM

LD281523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] At a plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee today specific ways were determined to implement tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee Conference on questions of developing agriculture and implement the Food Program.

Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, delivered a report. In his report, and in the speeches, the successes achieved by the toilers of the Belorussian countryside in the first quarter of the year were noted. They increased purchases of meat by 10 percent and production of eggs and milk rose. Spring work is proceeding in an organized manner in the majority of rayons. Communists in Belorussia have concentrated their main attention on the search for untapped reserves. They emphasized the need to ensure stability of farming and a solution to the fodder problem.

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PRAVDA Report

PM281347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondents O. Gusev and M. Odinets: "Science for Production"]

[Text] Kiev [no date given] -- In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress work is being done in the Ukraine to improve the technical standard of production, reduce the time taken to develop and introduce new engineering and progressive technology, and to make rational use of manpower, material, and natural resources. The fulfillment of these complex tasks is assisted by the improvement of the administration of scientific and technical progress and the extensive use of the targeted program method. A Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum held yesterday discussed a report from A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, "On the Course of the Implementation of the Republic's Comprehensive Targeted Programs and Measures To Enhance the Role of Ukrainian SSR Academy of Science Institutes and Sector Institutes in Resolving Tasks of Scientific and Technical Progress."

The plenum noted that rich, diverse experience in strengthening science's link with production has been accumulated by the Kiev Gorkom, the Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Lvov, and Kharkov Obkoms and many party gorkims and raykoms and primary party organizations. In the past 2 years of the current 5-year plan a further increase in national income has been secured on the basis of improving the planning and administration of scientific and technical progress and the implementation of the targets envisaged by the all-union and republic comprehensive targeted scientific and technical programs.

The increase in industrial production volumes was obtained with a relative reduction in the consumption of raw and semifinished material, fuel and energy resources.

There has been an improvement in the use of capital investments, and the scale of work on the modernization and retooling of enterprises has expanded. The 5-year plan target for the production of new types of industrial output has been overfulfilled. The entire increase in the national income has been achieved through social labor productivity growth. The labor of over 1.2 million people has been saved.

The plenum noted that the republic comprehensive targeted scientific and technical programs aimed at resolving the biggest key tasks of the 11th 5-Year PLan and further developing the Ukraine's entire economy have become an important element in the system for administering scientific and technical progress. Thanks to their implementatin, a substantial acceleration of the elaboration of a number of important scientific and technical problems which had been unresolved for many years has been successfully achieved.

While assessing positively the results of the programs' implementation, the speakers voiced concern at the fact that in their formation, partly because of a lack of experience and in a number of cases because of the reluctance of leaders, specialists and scientists to investigate the crux of the problem in depth, substantial shortcomings have been allowed which are having an adverse effect on the attainment of the ultimate objectives. Thus, the "materials intensiveness" program has not adequately reflected one of the main problems -- the reduction of the metal and materials intensiveness of machinery, mechanisms, and equipment; the raising of their productivity, reliability, and durability; and an increase in the metal use co-efficient.

In the "labor program ministries, departments, and oblasts are set targets for labor productively growth, the reduction of losses of working time and cadres turnover, and the transfer of workers from manual to machanized labor, but what specifically must be done, and when, and which material and technical and financial resources are needed for the purpose has not been determined.

Shortcomings on the part of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy (Minister D.P. Galkin) are largely the reason for the nonfulfillment of the "metal" program. In 1982 its enterprises implemented in full the targets for the production of only 12 types of rolled metal instead of the planned 32.

A serious lag has been allowed in implementing the "energy complex" program. Because of the unsatisfactory quality and installation work and the poor standard of operation, new power equipment is being assimilated only slowly at the Chernobyl and Rovno AES's and their steady operation has not been achieved. New power units at the Zuyevka No 2 GRES are being assimilated considerably behind schedule. The targets for coal extraction from comprehensively mechanized faces and for volumes of gallery preparation by combines are not being implemented in full. Criticizing the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the speakers demanded tht the ministers and departments which produce new equipment for miners display more persistance for the prompt delivery of equipment.

Serious complaints were leveled against the "agrarian complex" and "sugar" programs. Here omissions can be explained not only by complex weather conditions but primarily by unsatisfactory organization of work and lack of proper control, initiative and persistence on the part of the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture (Minister M.V. Khorunzhiy) and other ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex. It was stated that the Ministry of Food Industry is not paying proper attention to progressive technology for the reception and storage of sugar beet. Last year only 89 percent of the sugar industry's capacities were used. The Sakharnaya Zvekla and Sakhar Science-and-Production Associations (Directors V.F. Zubenko and P.N. Polotrak) are exerting little influence on raising production efficiency.

The plenum participants emphasized that oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations have now started work and are gathering strength. It is necessary to do everything to ensure that, with the help of party and soviet organs, these assocations make a fitting contribution to implementing the Food Program beginning this very year.

Dwelling on the problems connected with the "labor" program, speakers expressed grievances against the construction ministries, where machinery is not being fully used, targets for mechanizing manual labor are not being fulfilled, and the team contract is not providing an appropriate return because of poor labor organization. The Ministry of Light Industry (Minister O.Ya. Kasyanenko), where through losses in working time there was a shortfall in output of more than R100 million in 1981-82, was also criticised. Efficiency in introducing new equipment fell at coal, food, and light industry enterprises and in the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

The speakers pointed out that in order to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets it is essential to increase the growth rates of a number of indicators over those achieved during the last 2 years. To do this it will be necessary to accelerate the commissioning of industrial complexes and installations, improve the use of fixed capital, and the organization and management of production and strengthen discipline. But the chief thing is the raising of all sectors' technical standard and the widespread use of the latest scientific and technical achievements.

The scientists of the republic Academy of Sciences are making a considerable contribution to accelerating scientific and technical progress. In 1982 alone more than 1,200 research studies were introduced into the country's national economy. Large and crucial tasks are being resolved in the academy's leading institutes, principally in arc welding and problems of materials technology, cybernetics, low temperature physics, and superhard materials. Speakers from the plenum's rostrum did say, however, that the huge potential and scientific reserves that the academy has at its disposal must be used to produce a greater return.

The speeches expressed the thought that sector institutes' real contribution to resolving key problems of scientific and technical progress must be considerably greater. Serious unease is being caused by the fact that the large resources which the state is allocating for scientific research and design development are in a number of instances being used inefficiently, and at times are being altogether wasted to no purpose. The developments by certain sector institutes which are being introduced into production do not correspond to the best Soviet or foreign models or are carried out to a low technical standard.

Attention was drawn to the fact that almost half of the republic's scientists are concentrated in the Ukraine's VUZes. They have carried out a considerable number of developments of practical value. But unjustified fragmentation of scientific resources can be observed at many VUZes.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

Shcherbitskiy Attends

AU270843 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 27 Apr 83

["Information Announcement on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held yesterday. Participating in the plenum proceedings were oblispolkom chairmen and Ukrainian ministers who do not belong to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission, as well as leaders of some other republic-level organizations, scientific institutions, industrial enterprises and associations.

The following items were on the agenda of the plenum: 1 -- The progress made in implementing the republic's special purpose comprehensive programs and measures taken to increase the role of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' institutes and of branch institutes in accomplishing tasks for scientific-technical progress;

2 -- Progress made in undertaking organizational political measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses.

A report on the first item was delivered by Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman.

Those participating in the discussion were: Yelchenko, Kiev Gorkom first secretary; Dobrik, Lvov Obkom first secretary; Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Mironov, Donetsk Obkom first secretary; Kosyak, chief of the Turboatom Special Designing Bureau and chief designer of steam and gas turbines at the "Kirov Turbine Plant" Production Association in Kharkov; Nikolayev, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the council coordinating the power complex program; Goncharenko, Voroshilovgrad Obkom first secretary; Bogatskiy, chairman of the Southern Scientific Center of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and director of the Physico-Chemical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Mysnichenko, Kharkov Obkom first secretary; Zlobin, Ukrainian Gosstroy chairman and deputy chairman of the council coordinating the material consumption program; Sharayev, Nikolayev Obkom first secretary; Priymak, party committee secretary at the Dneprovskiy Dzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Plant; Parubok, mechanized team leader at the Suvorov kolkhoz in Zhashkovskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast, and member of the council coordinating the sugar program; (Budeniksov), Zaporozhye Gorkom first secretary; Bogdanov, presidium chairman of the southern branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and deputy chairman of the council coordinating the agrocomplex program; Shcherbayev, turners brigade leader at the January Insurrection Production Association for heavy crane building in Odessa; and Kavun, Zhitomir Obkom first secretary.

A report on the second item was delivered by Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee second secretary.

Those participating in the discussion were: Makarenko, Crimean Obkom first secretary; Morgun, Poltava Obkom first secretary; Orlov, rolling machine operator at the Ordzhonikidze Zaporozhstal Metallurgical Plant in Zaporoshye; Zharkov, Zhdanov Gorkom first secretary; and Panikarskiy, Leninskiy Raykom first secretary in Kiev city.

The plenum was addressed by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. Comrade Shcherbitskiy's speech will be published.

The plenum adopted appropriate decisions on the questions discussed, and they will be published.

Organizational issues were examined.

The plenum relieved Comrade (?Vashchenko) of the duties of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, in view of his departure from the republic's party organization. The plenum promoted Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, from candidate membership to full membership in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. The plenum elected Mironov, Donetsk Obkom first secretary, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

ALMA-ATA CEREMONY MARKS LENIN ANNIVERSARY

PM290833 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 83 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Inspiring Force of Leninism"]

[Excerpt] A ceremonial session of representatives of the city's working people and the servicemen of Alma-Ata garrison to mark the 1135h anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth was held 22 April in Alma-Ata in the Order of Lenin Abay Kazakh State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet.

The theater stage was festively decorated. The backdrop was a portrait of V. I. Lenin bearing the dates "1870-1983," with a guard of honor in strict formation.

In the presidium were Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau members Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, Ye.F. Bashmakov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S. N. Imashev, K.K. Kazybayev, Z. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, Yu.N. Trofimov, and D. T. Yazov, deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, military leaders, party and Great Patriotic War veterans, leading production workers and scientific and cultural personalities.

The ceremonial session was opened by A. D. Koychumanov, first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Gorkom.

An honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU'S Leninist Central Committee was elected with great enthusiasm.

SOVIET ARCHITECTS MEET IN BAKU 25 APRIL

GF271410 Baku International Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] The obligations of senior architects of the country, the cities, and the towns in the effort made to put into effect the CPSU Central Committee decisions regarding the realization of measures aimed at fulfilling plans for constructing homes and other social establishments and matters related to the consolidation of the [word indistinct] and work of architects societies in cities and towns have been discussed during a meeting in Baku on 25 April of the Senior Architects Council of the Soviet Union [title as heard]. The meeting is being attended by architects from over 40 cities in the Soviet Union. It was opened by Anatoliy Polyanskiy, chairman of the board of the USSR Union of Architects.

Nadzhimaddin-Akhmedov, chairman of Baku City Soviet Executive Committee [title as heard], and Mikael Useynov, chairman of the board of the Union of Architects of Azerbaijan and director of [title indistinct] of the Soviet Union, warmly greeted the participants of the meeting. The session was addressed by Aliyev, Baku city's senior architect; (Makaryevich), Moscow's senior architech; and (Frankov), Gorki city's senior architect. The meeting was also addressed by (?Panov), [title indistinct] Fuat Musayev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Alish Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium attended the meeting.

On the same day, Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received [words indistinct] and Anatoliy Polyanskiy, chairman of the board of the USSR Union of Architects.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND AGRICULTURE CONFERENCES

'Practical Questions' Studied

LD280540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Measures to implement the tasks set at the recent conference at the CPSU Central Committee on certain practical questions in the development of agriculture and the implementation of the Food Program were studied at representative conferences held on 27 April in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, and Baku. The conferences were addressed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom; Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; and Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbiajan Communist Party.

Romanov at Leningrad Conference

PM291059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Gerasimov report under the general heading: "With a Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] Leningrad [no date given] -- G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom, delivered a report at a conference of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and enterprise leaders from the Leningrad agroindustrial complex, held at the Smolnyy.

Now that the organizational and economic measures elaborated by the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums are gathering strength, it is important to analyze the achievements once more and to concentrate attention on eliminating existing shortcomings and on comprehensively raising the efficiency of agricultural production, the speaker said. We are mobilized for this by the materials of the conference held at the CPSU Central Committee and by the conclusions and principles contained in the speech delivered at the conference by Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was noted in the report and in the speeches that, in a comparatively short time, quite a few positive changes have taken place in the agriculture sector of the oblast's economy and in the sectors servicing it. The material and technical base has been consolidated. Larger quantities of organic and mineral fertilizers are being applied per hectare of arable land. Specialization in fodder production has yielded tangible results. As a result, the targets of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan have been successfully fulfilled in terms of state procurements of meat, eggs, potatoes, grain, and vegetables. The situation in dairy farming is improving.

At the same time, however, it was said at the conference, if these results are to be exactingly evaluated, it is necessary to admit that productivity in farming and animal husbandry at present is below the real potential. Indicators are improving, but the rates of their growth must be more stable today so as to guarantee that the targets set by the current and future 5-year plans will be met. Thus it is necessary to orient ourselves toward intensive factors of growth.

In the farming sector, we have to intensify the work on ensuring high and steady yields and eliminating the contrasts which can presently be observed not only between territories of, let us say, one and the same rayon, but also within the parameters of associations. The V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Non-Chernozem Zone Department, jointly with other agricultural organs, has elaborated a scientifically substantiated system offering specific measures to raise the utilization efficiency of arable land, equipment, and fertilizers, and to implement the latest recommendations in selection and seed growing. The implementation of this program, however, is progressing more slowly than it ought to.

Animal husbandry is a leading sector of the oblast's agriculture. Its consistent transfer on to an industrial footing is appreciably helping to cut expenditure and increase labor productivity. A milk yield of 200-250 tons per operator has become normal for the large farms and complexes. Meat output is being increased at the Nevskoye and Novyy Svet Associations and the Ptitseprom Trust.

But the picture is far from uniform. There are still remnants of parasitical attitudes, when individual farms apply for grain fodder from state reserves instead of showing concern to set up their own fodder base. Sharp criticism in respect of such practices was leveled against leaders from a number of Lodeynopolskiy and Podporozhskiy Rayon Sovkhozes.

The rate of output growth are substantially affected by the social transformation of rural areas, the provision of housing and the conditions of labor, life, and relaxation. The oblast party organization is invariably concerned with these issues. Changes are on hand. Nevertheless, the participants in the conference said, we cannot shut our eyes to the omissions. The contract organizations are slow to increase their capacities. The dispersal of resources and funds is continuing.

The Food Program tasks are complicated and multifaceted. No matter which of them was about the importance of the unity between organizational and ideological education work, of the consistent and principled approach to resolving economic and social problems. It is well known that this depends on the cadres and their competence.

There is a sufficiently large detachment of qualified specialists in rural areas. Its qualitative structure is constantly improving. The quite frequent turnover of leaders and specialists is, however, alarming.

The harvest of the 5-year plan's third year and the higher productivity of public herds are subjects of special concern. The conference set the task of mobilizing all available resources fully and swiftly.

COMMISSION EXAMINES AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

PM272232 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Harvest -- A Common Concern"]

[Text] At its regular session the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Agroindustrial Complex Questions defined measures to tackle the tasks set by the conference, held 18 April 1983 at the CPSU Central Committee, on some practical questions for the development of agriculture and the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

The appropriate ministries and departments have been instructed to focus special attention the timely and high-quality execution of all field work so as to ensure in 1983 a harvest of grains, fodder, industrial, and other agricultural crops at the planned level; consolidate the positive improvements which are emerging in livestock raising; and attain the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of state procurement plans for agricultural products and of foodstuff production plans. Attention was drawn to the need to significantly improve the utilization of the production and technological potential established in agriculture and in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex and, above all, of reclaiming lands, machines and equipment, as well as the capacities of the food sectors of industry.

So as to ensure a more active influence by agroindustrial associations upon the solution of problems linked with the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program, instructions have been given to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture to organize the study and generalization of the work experience of these associations and its introduction in practice.

The commission session heard reports by chairmen of the councils of agroindustrial associations in Krasnoyarsk Kray and in Volgograd, Kochetav and Kherson Oblasts on the work being done by them to ensure the organized conduct of spring sowing and on the effective utilization of irrigated lands and water resources so as to increase the yields of grain, fodder, and other agricultural products.

The state of affairs regarding the deliveries of material and technical means for the spring sowing to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in West and East Siberia and the Kazakh SSR was discussed. The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Spply of Petroleum products, and the machine building ministries have been instructed to accelerate the dispatch to these regions, in time for the start of the sowing campaign, of spare parts, fuel, lubricants, and other resources.

The progress of the fulfillment by construction ministries of targets for the commissioning of milling enterprises was examined. Criticism was leveled at leaders of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, and the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions for the arrears that have been allowed to occur in the fulfillment of the volume of construction and installation work in the first quarter of 1983. Instructions were given that effective steps be taken to improve the building of milling enterprises and for their commissioning on schedule.

There was discussion of the proposals by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry for the development of industrial production of delicatessen products from animal and plant proteins and fish products.

LAND RECLAMATION MINISTRY REVIEWS WORK

LD261531 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] At a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on 18 April Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed the need for showing particular concern for the long-term use of improved and especially of irrigated lands and the rational economic use of water resources in order to ensure a rich harvest.

These words were the focus of attention of the participants in today's session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

The chief condition and a major reserve for the implementation of tasks facing land improvers, Comrade Minister Vasilyev stated in a report, is the improvement of organizational work. A start has been made: In the first quarter of the current year for the first time in many years the industry fulfilled the plan on all very important indices. More irrigated lands have been brought into use than were a year ago. The servicing and repair of existing systems have improved. The number of new houses and preschool establishments has significantly increased. The reclaiming network of the country has been prepared in good time to obtain rich harvests this year.

However, some water economy organizations have not fulfilled their tasks. The minister also recalled that the industry has to make up its arrears for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in bringing reclaimed lands into use. The collegium concentrated much attention on the irrigated development or irrigated and arid lands. It was noted that the creation of reclaimed lands is proceeding more rapidly than the construction of housing, and other installations for social purposes.

The collegium also demanded that the use of technology be significantly improved. In particular many highly efficient broad-gauge sprinkling machines in the Kuban are standing idle. Their preparation for the irrigation season this year is proceeding slowly.

It was decided to hold a seminar in Saratov Oblast to study the leading experience and the efficient use of the Kuban machines.

GRAIN, FODDER SOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

PM290717 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review" by O. Pavlov: "Fast Sowing Campaign"]

[Excerpts] According to data issued by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 25 April spring crops in the country had been sown on an area of 48.4 million hectares, including 26.1 million hectares sown with grain and pulse crops (excluding corn). Corn covers 2.7 million hectares. Sunflowers have been sown on 2.9 million hectares, sugar beet on 3 million hectares, cotton on 3.2 million hectares, and flax on 232,000 hectares.

Potatoes have been planted on 633,000 hectares and vegetables on 598,000 hectares. Fodder crops cover 7.8 million hectares.

Last week the sowing campaign picked up speed again. During the last 6 days spring crops were sown over 14.6 million hectares, including 7.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops. All our union republics are now sowing.

The whole wintercrop area has already been given a top dressing of artificial fertilizers. Spring sowing is taking place simultaneously with fertilizer application on most farms.

The sowing of cotton is practically finished. The farmers are now watering and top dressing the first shoots.

Spring sowing has started on Orenburg, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Kostroma, and Vologda Oblast frms.

The sowing campaign is at its height in Belorussia.

In Grodno Oblast Mostovskiy, Grodnenskiy, and Volovysskiy Rayon farms coped with the spring grain crops within the best agrotechnical deadlines -- by 20 April. Three days later the sowing campaign was completed in Berestovitskiy, Zelvenskiy, and Svislochskiy Rayons.

Mostovskiy Rayon machine operators owe much to the local Selkhoztekhnika association for the fast work and its good quality. Not a single seeding machine was idle throughout spring. The indicator of work availability for tractors exceeded 95 percent. This resulted from the fact that the Selkhoztekhnika ensured the reliable servicing of the farms' machine, tractor, and motor transport pools. The diagnostic engineering service is well organized here. They diagnostic engineers are fully responsible for the timely repair, competent maintenance, and efficient utilization of machines. This determines the moral and material incentives for engineers. The Selkhoztekhnika has also set up a reconditioning service and is using its own capacities to make spare parts for "running" repairs. Such businesslike cooperation between farmers and one of their most important partners within the agroindustrial complex is linked to a large extent with the activity of oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations.

Complicated tasks await the Siberians and Kazakhstan's virgin land farmers these days. Here too spring has come earlier than usual and this means that it is necessary to struggle more energetically and more carefully for moisture so as not to lose its reserves at the start of the sowing campaign; in late March and early April these reserves were pleasing to the farmers.

The sowing campaign is, of course, the main concern of farmers at this time. But they are not forgetting the forthcoming hay harvest, either. In the Kuban, for example, there is a weekly kray review of farms' readiness for fodder gathering. Special attention is given to the condition of fodder harvesting and fodder processing equipment and mainly of mower-grinders, drying facilities for the preparation of grass meal, loading equipment, fodder silos, and hay towers. Everything is being done to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the procurment of high-quality fodder on every farm.

In the country as a whole fodder crops have been sown on a much larger area than at the same time last year. Hulled grasses have been sown on 2.8 million hectares, perennial hull-less grasses on 928,000 hectares, and annual grasses on 3.1 million hectares. Long-term-use perennial grasses have been given a top dressing of mineral fertilizer on 8 million hectares. This is also significantly more than a year ago.

OFFICIAL ON CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD270414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] The spring sowing on the fields of the RSFSR: The RSFSR Central Statistical Directorate report is commented on by Stepan Filippovich Borshch, collegium member of the republican Ministry of Agriculture and chief of the Main Land Cultivation Directorate.

Spring crops have been sown on 23,216,000 hectares on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises in the RSFSR. This is almost four times more than a year ago. In 1 week, seeds have been been put into the soil over an area of more than 9 million hectares.

The spring sowing in republic has never kown such a fast pace, Stepan Filippovich Borshch said in conversation with our correspondent. This has been possible mostly as a result of the high level of organization of the fieldwork.

A total of 15,000 self-planning links are working on the sowing on farms. The frontiers of the sowing campaign have already extended into Archangel and Leningrad Oblasts. Large-scale work is under way in the Central, Urals and Volga-Vyatka Oblasts. In southern RSFSR and in the Central-Chernozem Zone, mechanizers are sowing millet and buckwheat. In the Kuban and in Astrakhan and Rostov Oblasts, they are sowing rice. Farms in Bryansk, Tula, and Kaluga Oblasts have started planting corn for silage and green fodder.

Sowing of corn for grain is being carried out at a rapid rate by farmers in the Kuban and and in Rostov Oblast. Work is continuing in the sunflower, sugar beet, potato, and vegetable fields. Where the spring crop shoots have come up, specialists view the condition of the crops as good. Winter crops are developing normally. Mechanizers are tending the plants.

Preparation of the soil has already started for the 1984 harvest. The optium time for plowing the bare fallows has arrived.

WEATHER AFFECTS SOWING ON EASTERN SEABOARD

LD291219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Strong winds and prolonged torrential rains have come with April to Maritime Kray, Amur Oblast and Khabarovsk Kray. Two powerful cyclones, one above the mainland and the other above the Sea of Japan, are now showing their stormy nature with special force. In Maritime Kray gusts of wind reach speeds of 33 meters a second and rains continue. City enterprises and kolkhozes have sent hundreds of motor vehicles, which are helping to deliver feed to stockbreeding farms, and the sowing schedule has been reviewed. The struggle with the raging elements continues.

COSMOS 1458 LAUNCHED FROM USSR 28 APRIL

LD290803 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial Earth satellite, "Cosmos-1458", on April 28, 1983.

"Cosmos-1458" carries scientific instrumentation intended for carrying on the study of the natural resources of the Earth in the interests of different sectors of the national economy of the USSR, and international cooperation.

The satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parameters: Initial period of revolution 89.1 minutes, maximum distance from the Earth's surface (apogee) -- 275 kilometers, minimum distance (perigree) -- 220 kilometers, inclination of the orbit 82.3 degrees.

Apart from scientific instrumentation the satellite carries radio systems for accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit, and a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to Earth the data about the work of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the satellite is working normally.

The incoming information is being turned over to the "Priroda" (Nature) State Scientific Research Production Center for processing and use.

'SALYUT-7' TRAJECTORY CORRECTED 28 APRIL

LD291011 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- The "Salyut-7" orbital research station has been functioning in near-Earth space for more than a year now. Presently the station is continuing its flight in automatic mode with the artificial Earth satellite "Cosmos-1443" which linked up with it on March 10, 1983. Further tests of onboard systems, units and structural members of both spacecraft are continuing and methods for control of large orbital complexes are being practised.

On April 28 a mid-course trajectory correction of the travel of the complex was carried out by means of the power unit of "Cosmos-1443". After the trajectory correction the parameters of its orbit are: Maximum distance from the Earth's surface -- 347 kilometres; minimum distance from the Earth surface 291 kilometres; period of revolution -- 90.7 minutes; inclination of the orbit 51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex "Salyut-7" - "Cosmos-1443" are functioning normally. The information coming to the mission control centre is processed and studied.